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FRANCE TO CLAIM FULL REPARATION SAYS MR. BRIAND

Premier Declares He Will Insist on French Rights at Coming Conference — Limit of Concessions Has Been Reached

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—During the next few days the most important discussion of the whole allied conference here will be begun, when the German delegates produce their counter-proposals regarding reparations, which they have been preparing with all the expert assistance they could mobilize since the last conference in Paris. On the eve of the meeting, Aristide Briand, the French Premier, made the following declaration on the subject of reparations to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor and other journalists:

"If Germany will not open her purse, she must be compelled to do so," he began. "France is entitled to due reparation and will insist on her rights. There is no question of attempting to compel some one to pay who is unable to pay. If Germany claims she is bankrupt, let her do as other bankrupts do—come into court, disclose her assets, and submit to decision as to what is just and right. If there is difficulty about payment for Germany, there is also difficulty for France, and sympathy should be surely on the side of the nation that was attacked. France has made all the sacrifices within her power, when she subscribed to the agreement reached in Paris.

"She has come to London to listen to counter-proposals, and if any improved method of payment can be formulated, she is quite willing to consider it, but if the Germans come moaning about their misery, then we shall show what we have suffered. If they say they cannot pay, then we shall open their purse. We must see what is in it. If the idea is accepted that a nation can pillage, devastate, and plunder and then get away with the claim that she cannot pay, then the day of justice has gone and the right of might rules."

Thus a waiting and expectant world is provided with a vigorous and unequivocal reply to the recent speeches of Dr. Walter Simons, the chief German representative, and the conference starts, so far as the Germans are concerned, with contending parties on each side apparently as divergent as were the Greeks and Turks a week ago.

Need for Great Tact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday) — Public excitement here regarding the next week's vital reparations conference in London grows steadily. The German conference secretariat left Berlin for London this morning, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Walter Simons, accompanied by 25 financial and economic experts, leaves tomorrow in a special train.

Dr. Simons will not possess powers of decision in London, but must refer all vital matters to the Berlin Cabinet. He outlined the German counter-proposals, about which the utmost secrecy still prevails, before the chief parliamentary leaders in the Reichstag this morning.

Much prominence is given in the press today to the declaration of Aristide Briand, the French Premier, that the Allies, if necessity arises, will come to search Germany's purse, a declaration which is provoking angry retorts from leading German newspapers. It is evident that since the German counter-proposals may bitterly disappoint allied public opinion, the shipwreck of next week's conference can only be averted if great tact is displayed on all sides.

Reports of an imminent counter-revolutionary rising in Germany continue to circulate here, but, as indicated in a previous dispatch, they should not be taken too seriously at present. Now, as always, a few extremists are anxious to overturn the republican government and restore the Hohenzollerns, but any such attempt would prove unsuccessful in view of the support of the vast mass of citizens which the present government enjoys.

German Delegate's Departure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday) — Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister, and other German delegates, left Berlin, in a special train today at noon for Ostend, en route for London. The Chancellor, Constantine Fehrenbach, the Finance Minister, Dr. Wirth, and other prominent Germans assembled on the platform to bid the party farewell.

The crowd, assembled at the platform barrier, called out to the Foreign Secretary to "remain firm" at London, and as the train left the station, officials and other people also raised the same cry. "Yes, I shall remain firm," answered Dr. Simons as the train drew out from the station.

PASSPORT FRAUDS IN EUROPE DISCLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Reports from Europe to the Department of State show that operations of passport swindlers are widespread and that frauds are being carried on all over the continent. American consular officials in Europe, it is said, have discovered that organized gangs are engaged in the manufacture and sale of false passports and counterfeit American visés to enable undesirable and dangerous aliens to enter the United States. Consular officials in Poland, Tzecho-Slovakia, Austria, France, Italy, Greece and Germany, under orders from the State Department, have been engaged for nearly two months in investigating this effort to evade American immigration laws, with a considerable degree of success. At several places cliques have been found with supplies of counterfeit passports, cleverly copied rubber stamps for visés, counterfeit fee stamps and seals.

CAUSES OF UNREST AMONG SAMOANS

Naval Officials Blamed in Findings of Court—One Detached and Another Ordered to Appear Before Court Martial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The findings of the naval court of inquiry which investigated the conduct of Lieutenant Commander Creed H. Boucher, U. S. N., while attached to the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, have just been made public by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. The report explains in detail the causes which led up to the present state of unrest among the natives of the island.

Following its investigation, the court recommended the following:

"That Commander Arthur C. Kail, U. S. N., be detached from duty at this station, and, upon recommendation of the commander, Battleship Division Four and Governor of American Samoa, this has already been done, Commander Kail having been detached from the naval station, Tutuila, and ordered to the U. S. S. Kansas.

"That Arthur A. Greene be immediately deported from the American Samoan Islands.

"That Lieutenant Commander Creed H. Boucher, U. S. N., be brought to trial before a general court-martial."

Unrest Among Samoans

From 1900, when the United States took over the administration of the American Samoan Islands, until the early part of April, 1920, the report states, the Samoan people were "prosperous, happy and well contented" with the administration. From the early part of April, however, to the present time, "there has been a state of unrest among the natives, and a resultant financial loss, due to a failure on their part to keep up their copra production and a feeling of antagonism against the administration on the part of a certain portion of the natives, leaders of this portion being District Governors Mauga and Satela."

The state of "unrest and disloyalty to the administration and its officials on the part of a portion of the natives," the report states, "was caused by the activities of Arthur A. Greene (an American citizen) and Lieutenant Commander Boucher, through whose prestige and superior intelligence these natives were easily misled."

Stolen documents in the hands of Mr. Greene and Lieutenant Commander Boucher were said to have been "misconstrued and misinterpreted by themselves, and they made no effort to ascertain the correctness of such documents or their application." Having failed to verify the information obtained by them, Lieutenant Commander Boucher is said to have "made false and exaggerated reports to the Secretary of the Navy and misled the natives."

Criticism Not Justified, Says Court

Criticisms directed against the administration of American Samoa as to roads and education "were not justified, as the court believes that, considering the money available for these purposes without unduly high taxation, as much as possible has been done along these lines."

Commander Kail, who reported at the station on September 6, 1920, for duty as captain of the yard, is charged with having "shown lack of judgment and tact in handling a serious situation and failed to give his superior officer hearty support."

No evidence of irregularities in the legal and financial administration of government of Samoa is noted to date; neither is there any evidence of financial dishonesty on the part of any officials.

COUNCIL CONSIDERS ARMENIAN CLAIMS

Viewpoints of Armenians and Turks Presented to Allied Supreme Council by Delegates of the Respective Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — Pending the receipt of answers to messages dispatches by Nicholas Kallogeropoulos, the Greek Premier, and Bekir Samy Bey, the Turkish Nationalist delegate, to their respective headquarters, the diplomatic stage at the London Supreme Council meeting has been given over to one of the smallest parties interested in the Near East—Armenia.

Territorially speaking, the situation in Armenia and Kurdistan has vastly altered since the Treaty of Sèvres was drawn up, owing to the combined Bolshevist and Turkish Nationalist military ventures. These questions, complicated by the fact that one of the chief parties interested in them, namely the Soviet Government at Moscow, is not being taken into consultation, were considered on Saturday by a small committee of the conference, sitting at the Foreign Office.

Earl Curzon, Foreign Secretary, who presided, Count Sforza, the French Ambassador, and the Japanese Ambassador, were present and heard a statement of the Armenian case by Avestis Aharnonian and Borghos Nubar Pasha. The former's signature appears on the Sèvres treaty. He represents that part of Armenia now under Soviet rule, while Nubar is a delegate of Turkish Armenia.

After their departure, the Turkish delegation from Angora made a statement and the conference thereupon concluded. It is announced that the committee will report to the full conference in due course.

Armenia's Plea

The official communiqué states that Nubar pleaded for maintenance to the fullest degree possible of the Treaty of Sèvres, and explained the necessity of obtaining from the Angora Government guarantees in regard to the Armenian population in Cilicia. Aharnonian protested against the treaty recently concluded between the former government of Erivan and the Turkish Nationalist representatives, by which Kars and Ardahan returned to Turkey.

As to Kurdistan, at the second meeting, Bekir Samy Bey declared that the Kurds are already largely represented in the National Assembly at Angora and have expressed no desire for an independent national existence. Lord Curzon pointed out to the Turkish delegation that while circumstances had to some extent changed since the agreement at San Remo was signed, the obligation to constitute a united and stable Armenia was one which the powers had not the slightest intention of abandoning, and that, in the interests of the Turkish Government in Asia Minor, no less than those of the Armenians themselves, it as important to lay down a frontier accepted by all parties in which there should be restored to Armenia the districts of which she had been recently deprived, and, as regards her remaining frontiers, to provide for her secure national existence.

As regards the Armenians in Cilicia, Philip Berthelot, on behalf of the French delegation, reaffirmed the intention of the French, when retiring from military occupation of Cilicia, to make provisions for safeguarding the interests and position of the Armenians in that part of Turkey.

Rival Statements

Statements made to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Nihad Rechid Pasha, the Turkish colleague of Samy, and by Nubar Pasha, reveal the standpoint taken by them. According to Rechid, the Turks are claiming modification of the Sèvres treaty on the basis of self-determination. While they claim the lands where the Turks are in the majority, they do not claim territory, he states, inhabited by Arabs, Syrians or Persians, even though they may be of the same religion as the Turks.

Questioned about Armenia, however, he stated that Turkey could never recognize Armenian independence, simply because the Armenians are scattered throughout Asia Minor and (although President Wilson has attempted it) on the ground that no one could satisfactorily delimit its boundaries.

Finally, the Turkish representative expressed confidence that "the principle of self-determination of nations would be upheld."

Nubar Pasha takes the actual facts more into consideration, and, in putting the Armenian case, does not ask for what he knows the Allies cannot give. He stated that his purpose was to ask the conference to uphold the treaty in every way possible, but he clearly recognized that he could not ask the Allies to adopt a policy which meant attempting to turn the Bolsheviki out of Armenia in the Caucasus, or, in other words war with Russia.

Territorial Claims

On the other hand, he considers it just, right and possible that Armenian independence, as regards the territory at present occupied by the Turks, should be upheld. Although Armenia has lost some of her territory, he sees no reason why she should be deprived of her very existence, and if Armenian rights are maintained in Turkish Armenia, he trusts to time to restore the remainder. He expressed great satisfaction at the sympathetic attitude of Mr. Lloyd George, and trusted he would be able to win over the French to a more reasonable attitude toward Cilicia. The French have, at the expense of their government, repatriated 150,000 Armenian refugees, and now proposes to leave those refugees to their fate. If the conference will consider for a moment, he said, what French withdrawal would mean to these Armenians, he is sure that the other powers will never agree, unless at the same time some sort of administrative autonomy is granted to the Armenians.

Finally, Nubar supports the Greek request to be allowed to deal with Mustapha Kemal in their own way, for that way, he considers, the peace of the Near East lies apart from the welfare of his own country.

WORK OF CONGRESS FOR ENFORCEMENT

Its Most Important Achievement Appropriation of $9,100,000 —Public Sentiment Felt— House Overrules Conferees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —As the Sixty-Sixth Congress draws to a close the friends of prohibition are taking stock of the achievements of the session, the most important of which is the appropriation of $7,700,000 provided for next year's law enforcement work and $1,400,000 to take care of this year's deficiency. Some of the most influential men in the House, including J. W. Good, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, contested the demand for an adequate appropriation, so that the obtaining of this amount is taken as a measure of the influence of public sentiment which members of Congress dared not disregard.

The recommendation of the Appropriations Committee, under the slogan of economy, was not followed by the House and Senate, because the drys pointed out that the department returned to the government in fines, forfeited bonds and prohibitive taxes more than it cost to maintain the department.

Additions Totaled $1,600,000

Wayne B. Wheler, general counsel and legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, led the fight for the drys before the committees considering the sundry civil bill and the legislative, judicial and executive bill. No hearings were granted on the deficiency bill, but Mr. Gobd charged that Mr. Wheeler sent in his orders to the members how to vote. In the vote which immediately followed the drys won 204 to 94, indicating that the influence reached much farther than to any man or organization.

The total of additional amounts secured by the drys above the amounts recommended by the Appropriations Committee is $1,600,000. In the sundry civil bill, as reported to the House, there was no appropriation for the Department of Justice to employ extra officers. The House added $200,000 to employ assistant United States attorneys to enforce prohibition.

The committee recommended $6,500,000 for enforcement this next year. The House added $600,000 and the Senate $400,000 more. The drys made a fight to compel a separate vote in the House on the $400,000 item and The House conferees agreed to it without a vote.

House Overrules Conferees

The House committee on the deficiency appropriation bill recommended $1,000,000 for the deficiency for the rest of the year. The Senate added $400,000. The conferees reported $200,000, and George H. Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, moved to make it $100,000. The House overruled the conferees and the motion of Mr. Tinkham and the chairman of the House committee and instructed the House conferees to agree to the Senate amendment. Had this amount not been added, over 400 federal agents would have been dismissed at once. The drys insisted this meant increased lawlessness. The vote shows that the House stands about two to one for reasonable law enforcement.

The Anti-Saloon League did not ask for any additional legislation at this session. It will ask for a supplemental law enforcement act in the next session, to make more enforceable the National Prohibition Act. There are some other measures that will doubtless be pressed for action, but no radical legislation will be urged. The various votes in this session and the reported attitude of the new members in the Sixty-Seventh Congress are not encouraging to the liquor interests.

ARIZONA LAND BILL SIGNED

PHOENIX, Arizona — Gov. T. E. Campbell on Saturday signed the Anti-Alien Land Bill. The bill, which is modeled after the California land law, prohibits owning of land by aliens ineligible for citizenship.

BRITISH CABINET IS BESET BY CRITICS

Situation in Ireland and Serious Problem of Expenditure Cause Government Uneasy Moments in Parliamentary Debates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday) — If the Lloyd George Government has an early and dramatic fall, its epitaph will include these words: "Succumbed to expenditure and Ireland." A collapse is not really imminent, yet the past week has been so extraordinarily injurious to the government that its numerous ready critics have much justification in claiming that "rot has set in" among its own supporters.

Of course its parliamentary conduct lacks in these days the assistance of the Prime Minister himself. Mr. Lloyd George is engrossed with conferences of the powers at St. James Palace, where too, incidentally, reaction finds its source, for the Treaty of Versailles is about to be rewritten.

On two occasions only in the past week has Mr. Lloyd George snatched a few minutes to attend to the House of Commons, and both were marked by unwelcome incidents. The first was when he hurried down to be sponsor for his former private secretary, Captain Evans, whose victory in the Cardigan by-election was won on Mr. Lloyd George's name. The Prime Minister was kept standing with the new member at the bar, waiting for 10 minutes, while an urgency matter was raised, which cast a shadow of displeasure over his face. This was a sensational charge against the Ministry of Munitions of suppression of vital accounting papers, and the government the same evening conceded a special inquiry by a judge into the affair.

Irish Questions

Still greater in effect are the difficulties for the government created by Sir Hamar Greenwood's lack of candor in the House on the question of reprisals in Ireland. England has always been uneasy over reprisals. They are regarded as un-English and have only been tolerated because Sinn Fein murders are atrocities, because Mr. Lloyd George defended reprisals, and because both Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Hamar held out hopes of an early restoration of order. But, in succession, Sir Hamar has practically been accused of making false statements by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords; he has had to apologize to the Asquithians for charging them with anti-British propaganda on the continent, and he has got into a muddle over General Crozier's resignation, which may lead to his downfall unless he puts a different complexion on the facts on Tuesday next, when Captain Redmond has secured an adjournment of the House to debate the entire question.

General Crozier and his adjutant both resigned rather than agree to General Tudor's orders to have 26 cadets of the auxiliary police reinstated, whom they had dismissed for looting at Trim. Captain Redmond and Commander Kenworthy had a conference with General Crozier and his adjutant in the House of Commons last Tuesday in order to get a full account of the facts.

A narrow escape of the government on Friday marked the second appearance of Mr. Lloyd George, who arrived just in time for a division in which his government had only a majority of 10 on the economy question. It is remarkable that the strength of the government vote on this occasion, namely 88, was just equal to the number of ministers and their assistants and secretaries.

A Mixed Opposition

Amid all this ferment, Mr. Bonar Law has described the front Opposition bench as containing a collection of "as varied politics and as incompatible temperaments as is to be found in this world." Mr. Lloyd George's partner in the coalition here speaks truly. The Opposition bench contains such varied elements as Herbert H. Asquith, who is being mooted for the speakership, Lord Robert Cecil, J. R. Clynes, J. H. Thomas and George Lambert.

Labor means to have a candidate for every seat when the election comes; the Asquithians are groping in an uncertain light; Lord Robert plows his own furrow. Lord Robert has potentialities which make him a most interesting figure. He is at the head of 24 economy members in a House of 700 and has not yet seriously matched himself against the government in this session. He is not loved by the ordinary Unionist in this House, but the Cecils are a force in the country, and if Lord Robert can formulate a broad policy, he may attract a most powerful following of moderate opinion in England. So far, he remains a potential, rather than an actual leader. The strenuous times to come will prove whether, in addition to vision and moral enthusiasm for the League of Nations, he has those personal qualities which are essential for a popular leader.

INVESTIGATION OF BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Inquiries by United States May Result in Preventing Serious Situation Between Panama and Costa Rica—Details Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The controversy which has arisen between Panama and Costa Rica over a portion of their disputed border territory is still being investigated by the United States Government. More detailed reports from the United States Legation in Panama City and the legation in San José are now being awaited by the State Department.

Coming just as the present Administration is about to go out of office, the matter has proved somewhat embarrassing for this government, one official pointed out. Any formal negotiations looking to a final adjustment of the matter can scarcely be completed before the new administration comes in, and any formal action that might be taken now, it was stated, might not be in full accord with the policy which the Harding Administration will wish to carry out.

It was indicated, however, that a serious situation may be prevented through the investigations which this government is conducting and that the matter may be smoothed over. The controversy over the territory which is reported to have been invaded by Costa Rican troops, it was pointed out, is one of long standing and a status quo had been arrived at which, it was thought, would be maintained until a final agreement could be reached.

Some years ago President Loubet of France, acting as arbiter, rendered a decision defining the boundary line between Panama and Costa Rica, but it was claimed that part of this decision was not clear and needed interpretation. Because of this, Edward D. White, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was asked to render a legal interpretation of the Loubet award. This was done in 1914. Even this decision did not end the dispute, as Panama declined to accept it on the ground that the Chief Justice had covered more territory than was included in the portion in dispute.

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YAP ISSUE DUE TO AMERICA'S SILENCE IN FORMER COUNCIL

President Wilson's Failure to Oppose Japan's Acquiring Island at Council of Four Said to Cause Present Complication

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The communication presented by Hugh C. Wallace, the United States Ambassador to France, to the Council of the League of Nations announcing that the American Government desires to submit to the Council a full account of the views it holds regarding the Japanese mandate over Yap, the cable island in the North Pacific, has created considerable interest in this country.

In discussing the matter in authoritative quarters the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that this question dates back to the days before America joined the Allies in the war. About two months before that momentous event, when the Allies were severely pressed for lack of protection against submarines, Japan was approached and invited to take part in the patrolling of the Atlantic, and after some discussion she agreed to send her warships to the Mediterranean, where Japanese destroyers did very effective work. As a quid pro quo, Japan secured a promise that all German interests in the North Pacific would fall to the Japanese. Among these was the Island of Yap, which was an important German cable station.

Anglo-Japanese Agreement

If America had come only a few months earlier into the war, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, it would not have been necessary for the Allies to make this arrangement with Japan, as United States warships would have been available for patrolling the Atlantic. It is true that when the general terms of the Peace Treaty were discussed in Paris, President Wilson, in presenting the case for America, stipulated for special treatment with regard to the Island of Yap. The British and French representatives informed him that they were perfectly agreeable, but, as they had previously bound themselves to hand it over to Japan in the event of final victory, it would be necessary for President Wilson to take it up with the Japanese representatives and the matter was left there.

When the disposal of the German colonies came up for final settlement before the "Council of Four," consisting of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Orlando in the spring of 1919, it was decided to cede the German islands in the north of the Pacific to Japan.

President's Silence

It is stated that it is not quite clear whether President Wilson acquiesced, or whether he was merely caught napping. At a previous meeting, where President Wilson raised the point—as stated above—on behalf of America, he desired that Yap should be excluded from the islands handed over to Japan and that it should be treated internationally. But as he neglected to bring this proposal forward at the final determination, it was generally concluded that he had waived the matter. Consequently the only way for America to secure her desires with respect to this island is to take it up direct with Japan.

Report Called Baseless

Sir Auckland Geddes Not Asked to Mediate Differences Over Yap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —There is not an iota of truth in the report that Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, has been instructed by his government to offer his services as arbiter in the dispute which has grown out of the award of the Island of Yap to Japan by the Council of the League of Nations, along with the other German islands north of the equator.

The report that Sir Auckland had been asked to mediate the differences over Yap, coupled with the intimation that the dispute is primarily one as between the United States and the Tokyo Government, led on Saturday to clear intimations of a semi-official character from this government to the effect that such mediation would not be welcomed and that the mere hint of it carried an unwarranted misunderstanding as to the issue and where the issue lies.

In order to clear up the situation, the British Embassy was asked yesterday whether or not there was any truth in the reports as to the instructions with regard to Yap, said to have been issued to Sir Auckland Geddes by the Foreign Office. The answer to the inquiry was categorical and specific, and to the effect that "the report has no foundation whatever."

Great Britain a Party to Controversy

It was plainly indicated that the report was not welcomed at the Department of State, though it was also indicated that officials in charge of the matter were disinclined to believe the truth of the rumor. In point of fact, it is difficult to see why the State De-

partment did not deny the truth of it outright, as the British Ambassador has been in touch with the department on several occasions since his arrival here. The question of Yap has been to the fore since the dispatch of the American note to the Council of the League of Nations, and it goes without saying that, if Sir Auckland had such instructions, the Department of State would have known of them before rumor and report got busy.

The view taken by this government is that the controversy over Yap is for the time being not one between the United States and Japan, but one between the United States and the powers responsible for the award of the Japanese mandate at the Geneva conference of the League Council last November. Great Britain is a party to the controversy, and as such it would be impossible for the British Ambassador to act as a mediator in a dispute to which his own country is a party.

Important to Keep Yap Neutral

This government has taken the position that the dispute is one for settlement and adjustment by the Council of the League, whose action in overlooking the protests of the United States with regard to the Island of Yap is believed to amount to a denial of American rights in the disposal of conquered territory. Strong feeling on this question does exist, and the indications that Japan is inclined to block American aims so far as cable communications in the Pacific is concerned have not tended to alleviate the feeling. However, the Department of State takes the stand that this government is perfectly capable of reaching an understanding with Japan over cable questions when the right moment comes, but for the time being will insist that the issue be treated as one between the United States and the powers responsible for the award.

All the experts of this government who have studied the matter of international cable connections are in agreement as to the importance of keeping the Island of Yap neutral and equally accessible to all the powers. Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State, Mr. Walter Rogers, Rear Admiral William S. Benson and Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, who represented the United States in the International Communications Conference, are in accord as to the importance of Yap. They believe that possession of it by Japan under a mandate that would be tantamount to control would strike a vital blow at the American aims for the development of a trans-Pacific cable system. The situation as conceived by these experts was explained to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Mr. Davis and by Mr. Rogers and the committee took precisely the same view of the case as did the experts detailed to study it.

Island Has Strategic Value

From an economic standpoint, it was stated, the island is valueless. It offers no great incentive to Japan as an outlet for her surplus population. It is useful, in fact, for no purpose whatever except for the conveniences it offers for cable and radio communications. It is pointed out, therefore, that the anxiety of Japan to keep the island, which she seized early in the war, was due to its strategic value as it will enable her to obstruct cable facilities across the Pacific.

"Yap has no constructive value; it has only destructive value, as the absolute possession of one power," one high authority declared. While for the moment the State Department is not willing to narrow down the controversy to a mere difference with Japan, the attitude of this country in bringing the matter to the urgent attention of the League Council was to some extent influenced by the fact that Japan is showing more than an inclination to intrench herself astride the communication lines of the Pacific. Yap is a center. While open to American messages, Japan is enabled to censor American communications, and this is being freely done. The axiom of American policy is that her communications must be emancipated from this control.

Present Situation in the Pacific

The entire cable situation in the Pacific will hinge on the ultimate disposition of Yap. At present the situation in the Pacific is this: A cable which formerly connected the Dutch East India cable at Monado with Yap, and thence divided into two routes, to China and to the United States, by way of Guam, is now being operated by the Japanese, who secured a position of dominance astride them when the island was seized after Japan declared war on the Imperial German Government. Japan was already intrenched there long before the League Council's decision, and it is more than probable that pressure was brought to bear on the powers on the theory that possession is nine points of the law. But this is not a matter of record.

The line from Yap to Shanghai, a route formerly much used for American communications with China was cut, by order of Tokyo, at the little town of Naba on a Japanese island. This cutting, of course, further intensified the difficulties of American communications with China and Continental Asia. The situation would have been much worse for the United States were it not for the fact that this country still has its own direct line by way of Guam, Manila and Shanghai; but, nevertheless, American communication with the Far East has been greatly restricted and a considerable portion of the business brought under Japanese censorship and control at Yap.

An American Grievance

The kernel of the trouble, it will be thus seen, lies in the possibility that the League decision, which has been protested by the State Department, would perpetuate this situation. Not only that, but this government is going further and contends that such a distribution of power under mandate goes counter to the principle of equality of opportunity on which it is claimed the new theory was founded, but which, it is here charged, has not been observed in practice. One of the great grievances of this government is that it was not accorded an opportunity to modify the forms in such a way as would accord with the principle enunciated. The American theory, it will be thus seen, would deny to a mandate power or any of its nationals any preferential treatment

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Position of Yap

Small Pacific island, subject of discussions between United States Government and the Allies, is shown near center of map.

in mandate territory that was not accorded to the nationals of other powers, whether they are members of the League of Nations or not.

From the American standpoint, the situation would not be so bad were it not for the fact that the possession of cable-landing right by other powers precludes this for the time being from replacing old connections by new cables. Rights of landing have been preempted, but, fortunately, practically all the leases expire within the next 10 or 15 years and the experts at the International Communications Conference are hopeful that one of the cardinal agreements will be one whereby such preemption will not be permitted in the future. Of course, an agreement of this character would not affect a place like Yap under Japanese control.

Preempted Rights Troublesome

The difficulty of preempted rights is embarrassing American aims in the Atlantic as well as in the Pacific. In the Pacific it recently was illustrated in the protest of the State Department to China because of the difficulty an American company had by virtue of rights acquired by the Danish Government. These rights expire in 1933; the British rights in Brazil expire in 1930. Great Britain herself is finding this kind of monopoly detrimental in opening the way for her communications to the west coast of South America.

The German cables seized and diverted in the Atlantic are not of very great value, per se. They were cut and recut during the war. They last only so long, and some of them are about due to be replaced by new ones. The trouble in the Atlantic, again, is not the mere possession of the cables by this or that power. It is rather the big question of landing rights. The pivotal point of the Atlantic is the Azores, which provide a halfway base in precisely the same way as Yap does in the Pacific. They are owned by the Portuguese Government. Portugal, as the close ally of Great Britain, it is alleged here, would naturally be inclined to favor Great Britain as against the United States in the matter of landing rights. Here again, American experts say that the way to new construction is somewhat blocked. One of the most important proposals made at the International Communications Conference was that the Azores, Yap and Guam be neutralized as far as cable and radio landing rights are concerned.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN NAVY DEPARTMENT

ST. AUGUSTINE, Florida — Definite announcement was made by President-Elect Harding on Saturday that he had selected Edwin Denby of Detroit for Secretary of the Navy and Theodore Roosevelt, son of the former President, for Assistant Secretary. Both have accepted.

Mr. Denby served as gunner's mate in the Spanish-American War and as an enlisted man and an officer in the marine corps in the world war. Mr. Roosevelt served as major and lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-sixth infantry in the world war. He will take the position formerly held by his father in the Navy Department.

Mr. Denby expressed pleasure that Mr. Roosevelt had accepted the invitation to become Assistant Secretary.

"With President Roosevelt and Franklin D., a member of the same branch of the family, and now the younger Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy," he said, "it is good for navy tradition to continue a Roosevelt in the navy. I recall vividly the first time I ever saw the elder Theodore Roosevelt. That was in 1897, when I was in the Michigan Naval Reserve and Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, inspected us on our summer cruise on the Great Lakes. I remember his outspoken talk to us then when he told of a number of things about the prospective war that followed a year later."

SAN DIEGO POST TO BUILD HALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—San Diego Post, American Legion, is to erect a $100,000 memorial hall and club room. At a recent meeting the post voted unanimously to embark on the project and a committee of five Legion men was appointed to take the affair in charge.

EFFORT TO PREVENT PEACE IN NEAR EAST

Writer Shows That Both Countries Are Desirous of Revising Sèvres Treaty Because It Does Not Suit Political Ambitions

The following article has been written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by one who, owing to his familiarity with Near Eastern affairs, is looked upon as an authority upon the subject.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —France and Italy are playing the rôle of advocates of Turkish ambitions at the London Conference now in session, and are exerting every possible influence to revise the Treaty of Sèvres, solemnly signed by them, at the expense of their Greek ally. Mr. Briand and Count Sforza appeared before the conference, contending that for the sake of the peace of the Near East the Turks must be bribed and the price must be paid by Greece in the surrender of Smyrna and Thrace.

No one can mistake this pretended Franco-Italian anxiety about the peace of the Near East. A glance at the diplomatic history of the last decade will demonstrate that Italy and France have been responsible for the failure of the efforts of Mr. Veniselos and other Balkan statesmen to bring about the pacification of that corner of Europe and Asia.

Italian Opposition

Italy, for obvious reasons, has opposed Greece at every turn since 1913. In that year, Mr. Giolitti, the Premier, threatened Greece with war unless the Greek army evacuated Northern Epirus, a Greek province, which was then liberated from the Turks. In the same year, at the Conference of Bucharest, which ended the second Balkan War, Italy did everything in her power to weaken Mr. Veniselos' position and to strengthen the Bulgarians. In 1915, the split occured between Mr. Veniselos and Constantine, Italian diplomacy threw aside all moral restraints and openly supported Constantine.

When Mr. Veniselos established his new government at Salonika, in order to carry Greece into the allied camp, Italy alone opposed his efforts, inspired Constantine with hopes of Italian support, and even encouraged him in his pro-German inclinations, with a view to inducing the powers to distrust Constantine the more, and permitting Italy to occupy the Greek province of Northern Epirus, hold the Twelve Islands of the Ægean, and ultimately receive Smyrna as a compensation for Italian participation in the war on the side of the Allies.

Italy did everything in her power to prevent the success of Mr. Veniselos, to stop the Veniselists from carrying Greece into the allied camp. Neither the Turks nor the Bulgarians fought Mr. Veniselos more bitterly or less honorably than did the men of the Italian Foreign Office.

The Orlando Attitude

In 1919, Mr. Orlando opposed the claims of Greece to Thrace, refused to admit the Greek rights over Northern Epirus, and fought stubbornly the proposal of the Americans, British, and French, for the evacuation of the Twelve Greek Islands by Italy.

It was during that historic flight of Mr. Orlando from the Peace Conference that, thanks to the United States and British help, the Greeks were permitted to land at Smyrna to forestall a secret Italian landing by only a few hours.

In 1920, Mr. Nitti signed three solemn agreements with Mr. Veniselos with the assent of the Allies. One agreement provided that Greece should surrender the fertile plain of the Meander Valley, south of Smyrna, to Italy, in return for the waiving of all opposition on the part of Italy to the Greek claims in Thrace. Members of the American Commission were shocked at the disrespect of Italian diplomatists for solemnly signed agreements. The ink of the Italo-Greek agreement was not yet dry when, in a secret meeting of the Allies, at which a vote was taken upon the motion of Great Britain that Thrace be awarded to Greece, the Italian representative cast his vote against Greece. The second agreement was reached about Northern Epirus. Italy promised to withdraw her troops at the earliest convenience and to surrender the province to the Greek Government. Last April, Italian troops were withdrawn, but the province was surrendered to Moslem Albanian bands in complete violation of the agreement.

Is It a Scrap of Paper?

At Sèvres, Mr. Giolitti agreed to surrender the Twelve Islands to Greece as soon as possible. For a time, the Greek flag was raised over the islands. Lately, the Greek flag was hauled down and Italy shows signs of considering the agreement as a scrap of paper.

The efforts of French diplomacy to frustrate the pacification of the Near East date since 1919, when Mr. Veniselos appeared at the Peace Conference and inclined toward the Wilson-Lloyd George views of moderation.

Mr. Clemenceau was irritated by the fact that a great statesman like Mr. Veniselos should strengthen the camp of the British-American commissions which opposed the extreme measures proposed by the French against the Germans.

There was an inevitable clash of ideas at Paris. On the one side stood the United States and Great Britain for a policy of moderation, with a view to restoring world peace through possible individual sacrifices whenever it was impossible to avoid them. Mr. Veniselos by temperament inclined toward the Anglo-Saxon group. On the other side stood France and Italy, which, confronted by domestic difficulties, were hardly disposed to consider policies for the pacification of mankind, if such policies demanded even small sacrifices of their wildest nationalist ambitions.

At the Expense of Greece

The French capitalists, whose interests in invested capital in Turkey can be promoted best under a reckless and powerless Turkish Government, were not slow to grasp the opportunity offered by the clash of ideas between Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Veniselos, and to press their demands for the integrity of Turkey at the expense of Greece.

Mr. Veniselos waged a long and difficult war for nearly two years against French and Italian opposition to Greek claims to Thrace and Smyrna.

Greater Greece is a great asset to Great Britain. So long as a strong Greece is willing to entertain a large army in Asia Minor, the interests of Great Britain are well protected there, and Mr. Lloyd George can appear before all conferences with a strong card and outplay the French who might try to wring from him a concession on the German treaty by a threat to refuse French collaboration in Asia Minor, where the interests of England are very sensitive.

The French, faced with a British-Greek alliance in the Near East, yielded to the Greek occupation of Smyrna and Thrace. Even Italy accepted the inevitable and signed the Treaty of Sèvres.

Greek Electorate's Folly

A few months later came the folly of the Greek electorate. Constantine was recalled. French and Italian diplomatists saw a cherished opportunity for retrieving their losses at the hands of Mr. Veniselos. Of course, the Greeks of all parties, with the exception of a very small number of Germanophile officers and politicians, are loyal to the allied cause. Germany is now helpless. Neither France nor Italy can fear Greece on account of Constantine's pro-German inclinations any more than England or France can fear Italy on account of Mr. Giolitti's notorious pro-Germanism. The truth is that French and Italian diplomatists are not telling the truth when they pretend that they want a revision of the Turkish treaty at the expense of the Greeks, because these have driven out Mr. Veniselos and recalled Constantine. Nobody has rejoiced more gleefully at the fall of Mr. Veniselos and at the return of Constantine than the French and Italian diplomatists. The fall of Mr. Veniselos was hailed at Rome and Paris as a God-sent opportunity for Italy to weaken Greece, and for France to gain an advantage in order to blackmail Mr. Lloyd George and compel him to yield to the French view on the German reparations.

Wants Treaty Scrapped

France has signed the Treaty of Sèvres without reservations. She is now demanding that the treaty be scrapped. What a difference between the outcries of France against the brutal scrapping of the Belgian Treaty by the Germans and her cries for scrapping the Turkish Treaty!

Italian diplomacy is notorious for its digression from the honorable paths trodden by Cavour and Mazzini. Who could have imagined that France would have emerged from the fire of the terrible trials into which she entered from enforcement of treaties with the edge of her moral sense dulled? How can France hold the ear of her friends to her appeals for the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles in all its details when she refuses to honor her signature to the Treaty of Sèvres and demands that Christian Greek majorities, newly liberated, be transferred again to Turkish brutality because it suits questionable French ambitions?

If France and Italy sincerely desire to pacify the Turks, they may readily accomplish such a pacification by offering to return to them Syria and Cilicia and Adalia, respectively, provinces inhabited by Syrians, Armenians, Turks, and Greeks, to which France and Italy have not even a shadow of a just claim on the basis of nationalities.

DR. SCHEELE GIVEN LIGHT SENTENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sentence of one day in the custody of the United States marshal was pronounced by Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court against Dr. Walter T. Scheele, indicted in 1916 on charges of participation in a plot to place incendiary bombs in munitions ships. It was said that Dr. Scheele, held to be one of the chief aids of von Papen and Boy-Ed, furnished the intelligence of the conspiracy, and after his indictment fled to Havana, where he was arrested in 1918. It is reported that he aided the government after his arrest, and that it was on that account that he was exempted from a more severe sentence.

FLORIDA DRY FEATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENSACOLA, Florida—With 1206 doctors in this State, not one of them holds a permit to prescribe liquor, says Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston

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YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

SIR PHILIP GIBBS STANDS GROUND

Lecturer Bides Time During Interruptions by Sinn Fein Sympathizers in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sinn Fein sympathizers failed to hoot down Sir Philip Gibbs during his lecture on the Irish situation at Carnegie Hall last Friday night. For an hour and a half there were frequent yells and boos, one part of the audience in the galleries trying to drown out his speech, the other part trying to drown out the disturbers. But Sir Philip undisturbed troughout, biding his time during interruptions.

At one time the Rev. F. P. Duffey, chaplain of the sixty-ninth New York regiment, came on the stage and said he was there to hear Sir Philip, in order to answer him at some future time. He said Sir Philip had "done more to restore to the world than any other man." Bpt he warned him that the audience would regard him as a British propagandist.

Here part of the audience cried "No," and Father Duffey said if Sir Philip was a British propagandist the best thing he could do would be to "hire a number of crazy persons such as are up there." He asked the audience for order.

Toward the end of the evening Sir Philip read a letter of Cardinal Logue denouncing the murders of Sinn Feiners on the Sunday when British officers were dragged from their beds and shot in the presence of their wives.

"If you don't accept that letter," said Sir Philip to the galleries, "you repudiate the faith the Irish profess. You are not true Irishmen. You probable are Bolsheviki."

This renewed the disturbance and waving of Sinn Fein flags. But throughout the evening the extra policemen on hand prevented the meeting from being broken up.

Sir Philip said the Irish had a right to self-government, but within the Empire, which met with hisses and yells from the two upper galleries. He quoted Mr. Lloyd George as saying in 1916 that someone seemed to be discouraging recruiting in Ireland.

The speaker told of his experiences at the front among Irish and English soldiers and said Ulster men and Roman Catholic Irishmen fought side by side like brothers. Then when "our life was threatened by the greatest menace which ever approached our shores," came the Dublin rebellion, "linked up with our enemy," "a stab in the back," with which the great mass of the Irish people had no sympathy.

England might have had more mercy in Ireland after the war, and would have been wiser to have forgiven; "that was the cause of the swinging from the old Nationalist Party to the new Sinn Fein."

CONGRESS HASTENS REMAINING BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —F. W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, Republican floor leader, congratulated the House on its remarkable achievements in passing appropriation bills and otherwise expediting the work before it last week. This was partly to give public notice to President-Elect Warren G. Harding that the House had complied with his requests. However, there is much to be done in the four days remaining to the Sixty-Sixth Congress if it is to go out with a clean slate.

In the Senate, there remains the navy bill, to which there is active opposition, and a number of appropriation bills that have been in conference. The most important legislative measure remaining for the action of the Senate is the Fordney emergency tariff bill, on which it is hoped that a vote can be taken today. The soldiers' bonus bill was reported to the Senate from the finance committee with amendments on Saturday. These amendments eliminated the taxation features of the House bill and postponed the time for granting the benefits. It is considered likely that this bill will fail of action at this session.

The House bill repealing the war-time authority conferred on the Chief Executive is being urged in the Senate, but there is also opposition to it and a filibuster has been threatened, though every effort will be made to avoid it.

The Calder coal bill favored by the Manufactures Committee will probably not get a hearing on the Senate floor. Thousands of nominations which have been held up during this entire session by failure to refer them to the respective committees to which they must go before action by the Senate, will probably fail of confirmation. The Immigration Bill has been perfected and passed by both houses, and now goes to the President.

In the House, an agreement has been reached on the 12 big appropriation bills, and seven of them have gone to the President for his approval. The Deficiency Bill has been held up because of the Senate insisting on the $10,000,000 appropriation for the continuance of the work at Muscle Shoals and the House demanding its elimination.

The conference report on the Army Bill will come up in the House today or tomorrow, and the conference report on naval appropriation immediately afterward. A vote is to be taken tomorrow on the Senate amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Bill, providing for the purchase of $200,000,000 worth of farm loan bonds.

SWISS REFUSAL IS EXPLAINED TO LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Explanation of the Swiss refusal to permit the League of Nations troops to pass through Switzerland on their way to Vilna, where a plebiscite is arranged, was given at a meeting of the League Council.

Mr. Dunant, the Swiss Minister in Paris, stated that when Switzerland consented to join the League it was with definite reservations concerning her neutrality. The Council of the League at that time accepted the special position of Switzerland and practically abrogated for her all clauses of the Covenant which would embarrass her in her foreign policy.

The Federal Council was careful not to allow any precedent to be set up. It will consent to the passage of police troops when all parties have come to an understanding, but while there is danger of developments that would involve Switzerland in hostilities, the country is bound to preserve her neutrality.

HOME IMPROVEMENT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mississippi—The girls of Mississippi have entered heartily into home improvement work in the past year, says Miss Victoria Hill, assistant state agent in charge of the southern district. Miss Hill traveled 15,974 miles, attended 345 meetings and lectured and demonstrated before 190,500 persons last year. Among other things in which the girls of the long-leaf pine region have become interested and found profitable is basket-making.

JAMAICA PRICES HIGHEST IN GROUP

Legislative Committee Favors Large Increases in Salaries of Civil Service Employees

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica — The select committee appointed by the Legislature to consider a further increase of official salaries by a grant-in-aid has recommended to the government that the proposed scale put forward by "the Civil Service Association" should be adopted as fair and reasonable, and that 75 per cent increase should be the bonus on salaries not exceeding £500, and that above £500 the rate should be 25 per cent on the first £500. It is reckoned that this arrangement, which is to extend to the end of the financial year, namely, March 31, can be carried through without an increase of taxation in the current year.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for the West Indies is quoted as supporting the findings that in Jamaica living is practically 50 per cent higher than in the other British West Indies. The former food controller of Jamaica quotes figures to show that in the nine months from December, 1919, to September, 1920, there was an increase of about 56 per cent, taking into consideration fuel, 12 imported articles, 10 local articles, and six articles of clothing. In the Government Industrial School the cost per day of an inmate in December, 1919, was 11½d. In September, 1920, it had increased 42 per cent to 16½d. It was found that imported foodstuffs were cheaper than the local grown food; thus rice and peas took the place of yam.

KINDERGARTEN AS AID TO AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The importance of the kindergarten as an Americanizing influence was urged by Maj. Bradley Martin, president of the National Kindergarten Association, at the recent regional citizens conference in this city.

"The kindergarten," said Major Martin, "is obviously the ideal means of Americanizing the family through the child; as the child through singing patriotic songs and playing games with other children and receiving moral and ethical instruction, not only learns our language, but also adopts our point of view and becomes a patriotic citizen; and through mothers' meetings and home visits the family is assisted by the kindergarten teacher in the difficult task of adapting itself to the economic and social conditions that it finds in this country."

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For to appreciate these values you must see and feel the Clothes—not read prices merely.

As in Men's Apparel, so in Clothes for Students, Boys, Juveniles, the Macullar Parker label honors only the worth-while in fabric, the honest in workmanship.

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Students' Long-Trouser Suits
15 to 19 years
$18, $20, $22

Students' Overcoats
15 to 19 years
$15 to $20

Boys' Leather Coats
At Half Price

Boys' Blouses
$1, were $1.50

Juvenile Apparel
3 to 8 years
Drastic Reductions.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits
8 to 17 years; double seated; all wool
$12, $15, $18

Junior Overcoats
9 to 12 years
$15, $16, $20

Boys' Madras and Percale Shirts
12½ to 14 neckbands; cut from $1.50 and $2 to
$1.15 and $1.35

Mackinaws (all wool)
8 to 18 years; cut from $12, $16, $18 to
$8, $10, $12

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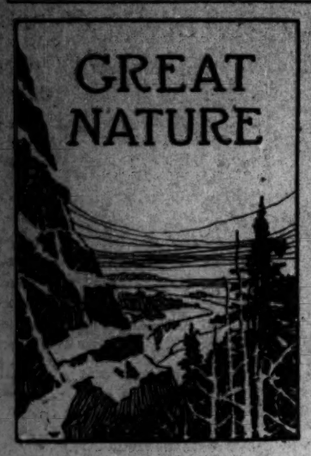
GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin orebed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

Where the London Gulls Nest

Punctually in October the gulls appear on the Thames, and spreading over London, find a winter home on every lake and pond. For six months they remain true London birds, although their connection with London only dates from a particularly cold winter some 30 years ago. In March they disappear—few Londoners know whither. Hardly anyone, among the thousands who feed them in winter, even notices that on the eve of their departure in spring the birds change their plumage, assuming a dark brown cap which extends halfway down the neck. During the winter the head is white, in keeping with the rest of the plumage, and most Londoners are surprised to hear that the proper name of this species is "blackheaded gull."

If one were to follow a pair of these birds as they fly down the river in spring, one would find that they are bound, not for Spitzbergen or North Russia as many other winter visitors to England, but for a much nearer nesting ground. Probably most of the birds which pass the winter in London were hatched on the marshes of East Anglia, and it is to these marshes that they return in spring. The blackheaded gull does not favor cliff ledges as a nesting site, as many other species of gull do. It prefers a marsh, which may be far from the sea, so long as there is on it a sheet of water with reeds.

The marshes of Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk provide ideal sites for the nesting colonies of the black-headed gull. There is one such marsh not far from the Thames mouth where hundreds of pairs nest upon a long stretch of water behind the sea wall. Round this part of the coast land and sea are at odds for territory. The land is in many places below the level of the sea; and the sea floor, at low tide becomes a shoal or a dry sandbank. The coast lands are therefore entrenched behind sea walls, and intersected by dykes which drain off the superfluous water. The land so enclosed is all described as marsh, although it consists of firm, sweet pasture, and carries a good head of grazing stock. There are no hedges on marsh land, for the dykes effectually keep stock within their proper boundaries. Where the dykes are crossed by bridges a gate and a few posts act as a barrier, and present a rather forlorn appearance isolated on the expanse of flat marsh.

Parts of the marsh are still under water, and here grow forests of tall tufted reeds which the marshmen use to thatch their barns. The broken shafts of these reeds form the materials for the gulls' nests, which are built floating on the water, but interwoven with growing reeds, so that they cannot drift away. There is no desire for seclusion at nesting time on the part of the black headed gull. On the contrary the nests are built almost touching one another, and when an intruder appears on the horizon a hundred pairs of wings carry their owners in wild and angry flight over the heads of the approaching marshmen.

The eggs are three in number, and are brown with black and chocolate-colored spots and blotches, varying considerably in different clutches. They are not very dissimilar from green plovers' eggs and a great many gulls' eggs are said to be sold in London as plovers'. The ornithologist can easily distinguish them by the fact that the gull's egg is not so sharply pointed at the narrow end as the plover's.

On the patches of sand above the reach of the tide on the far side of the sea-wall common and lesser terns are occasionally found nesting. The eggs are laid on the sand, with occasionally a few pieces of shell or some small stones laid round them. Salt marshes, covered with curious half-marine vegetation, extend for miles beyond the sea wall, and beyond these are sandbanks, bare at low water. A line of buoys and a lightship in the offing keep passing ships well off this part of the coast.

The closest neighbors of the gulls on their reed-grown lake are the coots and moorhens, who also build floating nests among the reeds, but nest in pairs and not in flocks like the gulls. Among the many kinds of duck on the marsh, the pochard likes to build on the water, but the mallard, teal, and shoveller lay their eggs in a tuft of grass, the nest consisting principally of down from the bird's breast. Another species of duck is the sheldrake, a very handsome white bird with a black head and a band of bright fox-red round the back and breast. The sheldrake nests in rabbit burrows in the dunes, the eggs being laid at a distance of several feet from the entrance.

Among the reeds near the nests of the gulls and coots will be heard the cheerful chattering song of the reed warbler, who has his nest close by, entwined among three of four reed stems at a height of four of five feet from the water. The curious grating or scratching song of the reed warbler and the rustling of the wind among the reeds are the marshland sounds which fix themselves most readily in the mind. They are often heard afterward in imagination when the marsh and its birds are many miles away. Another sound which one hears almost as soon as one sets foot upon the marsh is the cry of the redshank, one of the commonest nesting birds. The cry consists of a high note followed by two or three lower ones. Although there are nests all round they are not easy to find, as they are cunningly concealed in a tuft of grass. When the sitting bird darts off the nest she seems to have a trick of flicking the grass with her wings so that it closes over the entrance.

ANTHONY DELL.

BEN JONSON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Quite recently the writer was present at a performance by the Phœnix Society, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, of a play by Ben Jonson, given before a distinguished company of actors, actresses, and literary men. Near to him, an interested spectator, sat Mr. William Poel, who has done as much as any Englishman to make Ben Jonson's works known to the British public. The society's choice had fallen upon that ultra-satirical tragi-comedy, "Volpone, the Fox," considered by some critics to be Ben Jonson's masterpiece.

That the play reveals some of his finest intellectual qualities cannot be denied—rugged mental strength, capacity to portray types of contemporary humanity and a sense of unity in construction, are among them; but the work, as a whole, is so painful that, despite the heavy chastisement which at last overtakes its evildoers, we are constrained to say, at the close: "These are not true to life: humanity is lovelier than that."

Indeed it is; and in his other works Jonson has made his characters less repellent than those of Volpone, Mosca and their dupes, though the aggressively satirical bent of his mind, and his innate honesty led him often to lash the follies and foibles of his fellow creatures, with whom he quarreled, while he loved them. Vividly, round those closing years of the sixteenth century, is revealed to us this giant-like figure of spacious Elizabethan days—a great, big-boned, harsh-featured genius, fighting hand to hand in the low countries, walking on foot to Scotland, there to gossip with Drummond of Hawthorndene; winning at last, by sheer merit, high renown, and entry to the Court of King James, as a fertile provider of royal masques.

But best of all, the literary memory loves to picture him walking, with ungainly stride, the streets and alleys, and treading the sanded tavern floors of that Elizabethan London which no man may pretend to any full knowledge, who is unfamiliar with its manners and its living types as pictured in Jonson's plays. Nor do you understand literary and dramatic London, of those days, if you cannot imagine readily that performance of Jonson's first good comedy, "Every Man in His Humour," with William Shakespeare as the first name on the cast—or follow that picture up with another—all the wits of witty London gathered at the Mermaid Inn, around Ben himself, listening to, or joining in, the wit-combats between Ben and William; the one moving like a stately galleon under press of sail, the other shifting to every breeze, the lighter and more nimble craft.

There you have a vital distinction between these two friends, both so great, yet so diverse in character and thinking. Jonson was turbulent and aggressive, ever ready to obtrude his personality; that is why we know so much more of him than of his contemporaries. Shakespeare seems rather to have been gentle and retiring, which is perhaps the reason why he is but a shadow, outside his work. Jonson was under Baconian and classical influence, a careful, pedantic scholar, heavy in touch, incapable of the loftier flights of fancy and imagination, indifferent to the delight of wood, or field, or flower, unconscious, almost, of the wonder and beauty of womanhood, and of its significance in the interpretation of mankind. Shakespeare, however, is bound by no classical formula; he is a romantic of the romantics, ignoring unities of space and time, content to follow the flight of his winged thought where truth and beauty may lead: to reveal mankind, and especially womankind, altogether lovely. That is why, if you take up Shakespeare at midnight, you may sit reading until the gray dawn puts out your candle; but if you take up Jonson too late, you will surely be in bed before the clock strikes 1.

Nevertheless, let us not underrate Ben Jonson. He led us on a stage further. To him first among dramatists the printed play is an important thing. He first consciously brought the drama among the literary arts and won for a century a reputation far higher than Shakespeare's. He did also another service, welcome to English literature, though less known. These lines

Though beauty be the mark of praise
And yours of whom I sing be such,
As not the world can praise too much,
Yet is't your virtue now I raise.

were not written by Tennyson, but by Jonson in "The Underworld." There, it seems, the British poet laureate of 50 years ago first found the subtle meter of "In Memoriam"; and there we have a harmonious metrical link between our Victorian poet and the great Elizabethan who was Shakespeare's friend.

INITIATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I have never been an Elk, nor a Redman, nor an Eagle, nor a Knight of Pythias, nor even a Lady Maccabee. I have never been a Deke, nor a Delt, nor even a Zeta. But I know how it feels. Quite unaware I have stumbled into a great secret society, and though I have no colors on the breast or button for the lapel, nor secret grip, I am enjoying—yes, enjoying is really the word, that mysterious sense of community that belongs to true "joiners."

I doubt if any of those other older and more pretentious societies have greatly more to offer in the way of instantaneous sisterhood than I fell heir to directly I left the barber shop, with my hair in my pocket, and only a bang on my forehead. Even on my way to the barber shop I felt myself drawing apart from the multitude of the marceled and French-knotted. It was a timorous walk to Bollini the barber's, but in that seven blocks I experienced all the tremors of the novitiate. So easily I could have turned any of the six corners, and with a forthright pace made for a bookstore, or an ice cream soda, and deceived even myself into thinking that I was not and never had been headed for the barber's.

Waver I did not, largely because my sole and whole reason for haircutting was to put an end to wavering, and to chase forever from my "decidery" that question that frolicked like a kitten there: "Shall I or shall I not have my hair cut?" On my way hence I began to discover what it was I had joined. I was met on the step up from Bollini's by a beautiful girl with red braids wrapped round her head, Pre-Raphael and perfect. "Is Bollini any good?" she said, and I answered, not knowing at all why I answered, "Splendid." I did not tell

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A little sister of Rameses

her that as he was clip, clipping, there had been five minutes when I thought I was going to emerge another Bliss Carmen, and that my breath only returned with the last few snips which made me into a choir boy. I let her go in. I did not stop her. I was one already of those banded together. I could no more be disloyal to the short-hairs than any other newly-convert to a great cause.

The Chrysanthemum

I proceeded to call upon a friend, and found there a stranger, a thin little girl with a head like a chrysanthemum (my own seemed to be a flat, single-petaled kind of hair cut). Maria cried out sharply, but the stranger held out both her hands, and pressed my own with mystic fervor. The stranger inquired after my barber, and we drew aside to discuss barbers. She said a Frenchman on Forty-Fourth Street was the best, but I learned later in the day from another young woman, who slid into the seat beside me in the bus, although there were several empty seats, that the Children's Fair at Q's department store is the only place to be thought of. Her hair was black, and cut very much like the little sister of Rameses I.

The secret society, I discovered, was as complicated as the Masons. Only there are at least 64 degrees of haircuttery, and all of them, wherever two or more members are gathered together, have to be discussed.

There is a particularly sleek and short cut, affected by doctors and lawyers in tailored suits, soberly decided upon after some rule in an Economy of Time and also, I believe, because of some ancient feminine timidity that longs for inconspicuousness in court. There is a bolder cut and a bushier that began with a swift slicing in a college dormitory, Minerva jeering at Venus. There is another that is all prep school, cut, but immediately frizzed. Look at the front rows at any matinée and you will be amazed at the complacent conventional little faces under these wild shocks of brown and yellow hair; the very secret society almost breaks down when the mature young thing who cut hers for conscience sake beholds them.

There are legion Greenwich Village cuts. Nancy wears hers back from the ears, and over the shoulders, like an apostle; Lil has discovered that Bollini can cut bangs wavy like the edges of a sea shell, and deceive even the sisterhood with its illusion of curly locks. There is a bang Russe that hangs over the eyes, like a coiffure of a movie vamp; there is a kindergarten bang, affected by forward-lookers with 20 years of social service and stump speaking behind them, a kiddy bang that is accompanied by flat sandals and the one-piece frock; and there is a really astonishing fluffy cut achieved by the élite following in the footsteps barberward of the little sister of Edna St. Vincent Millay.

All these cuts the sisterhood, in session or tête-à-tête, discuss, giving points to this and that one with all the deep thought and creased forehead of a judge at a dog show. Here is terribly disputatious matter, and no manual hath a rule beyond questio..

The Inconsistent Progress

There is no such thing as a rational, consistent view of hair cuts for womankind. The very aunt who was a stone, cold and unsympathetic in my youth when my hair was bobbed regularly every new moon, when every other child in lower seventh had a pigtail tied with a butterfly bow, or a wealth of natural, and unnatural, curls, waterfalling over studious shoulders, is the very aunt who turns away her gaze from my cropped poll. Perhaps I, too, am without consistency. For I, who dash to the barber with serene consciousness that it is a pleasant errand, am the very child who once surreptitiously, on a visit to my grandmother, managed an inch and a half of pigtail. How I do remember the joys of that occasion, how I managed to tie the bow around the nubbin of blessed braid, how I studied with one hand on

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Nancy

my book, and the other fearfully clapped to the back of my head where my treasure grew!

There is, I say, no consistency of view where hair cuts are concerned, nor, where cuts o' beards may be taken to task. I discover the vast inconsistency of H. G. Wells, complaining in his recent book on Russia of the busts, portraits and statutes of Karl Marx that adorn every lecture hall and street corner of the Soviet republic. "About two-thirds of the face of Marx is beard, a vast, solemn, woolly, uneventful beard that must have made all normal exercise impossible. . . . It is exactly like Das Kapital in its inane abundance . . . that beard more and more irritating. Some day I will take up shears and a razor against Das Kapital; I will write The Shaving of Karl Marx." Oh, but, Wells, it was you who wrote of Alexander the Great in this complaining-wise, "One thing seems to support the suggestion of great personal vanity in Alexander. His portrait was painted and sculptured frequently and always he is represented as a beautiful youth. . . . Previously most men had worn beards. But Alexander, enamored of his own youthful loveliness, would not part with it; he remained a sham boy at 32; he shaved his face, and so set a fashion in Greece and Italy that lasted many centuries."

One's hair cut, plainly, can affect one's social position in history. Even now, headdress may not at all be determined by philosophical considerations as in my own case, but by the most Veblenesque economic determinism. I know a girl who cut her hair because she wanted a job on The Nation of New York and had to buy new hair and pin it on because her destiny turned out to be a well-known woman's magazine. I know a girl who bobbed her hair because she wanted a job on Vogue, but in the end she married a

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The "prep" school cut

propagandist for the cooperative movement and had to let it grow when he went on Chautauqua. She did not give up her union card, as it were, for she still sits on the "cut" side of the room at parties!

Northward Ho!

Now that an American tourist agency has included Iceland in the itinerary of one of its summer trips, no one has an excuse to think further of this Arctic province of Denmark as being "off the map." The luxuriance of the vegetation in the cultivated areas will strike uninformed visitors as surprising, for, as in Alaska, the growing season though short is a swift one. As for scenic features, Iceland will appeal to American visitors as a sort of combination of the Yellowstone and Glacier national parks. The tourists are also to visit Norway, and the thoughtful planners of the trip have made sure that there shall be a week's view of the midnight sun during the trip. Thus will the tourists be able, if they choose, to make good a legend that voyagers from the United States and Canada practice, as Arnold Bennett might say, sightseeing 24 hours a day.

SEAPLANES AND BATTLESHIPS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Volumes have already been written and probably volumes will yet be written on the relative merits of battleship, submarine and aircraft. Each type of craft has its own school of adherents and each school is quite prepared to convince all and sundry that they are "it."

Just surrender yourself to a member of either of these three schools and if you are not convinced by the time he has finished with you that he is right it is because you belong to one of the other two. The writer belongs to neither but during the war had some five years' experience with all these types and one never-to-be-forgotten commission was spent in a ship where all three schools were represented in the ward room.

The writer happened to be fortunately or unfortunately a good listener with the result he was whipping boy to all parties. After some heated discussion along would come a disgruntled seaplane pilot in all his warpaint, with his quills on end ready and willing to drive home his points in proof of the undoubted superiority of the seaplane as an offensive weapon of the war, that it at any rate will have the effect of driving warships of the future below the surface. He argues somewhat along this line: If I go to a couple of thousand feet, who on earth is going to hit me? You know perfectly well that at that height even with the ship steady it is only the luckiest shot that will fetch me down. On the other hand, if the ship has the slightest motion, it throws the sights into the middle of next week. Picture yourself waving a shotgun about so that the muzzle is describing a series of irregular curves and sharp angles, and figure out what your chances would be of hitting a snipe on the wing. Absolutely nil. Now you take a battleship with her broad, gleaming white decks and just think what an ideal target she makes. No matter if she is going 10 or 20 knots, it is only a matter of calculation and, of course, the bow and stern wave will give at once a very fair idea. In fact, with a bit of practice a chap either aloft or alow, can estimate a ship's speed to a couple of knots merely by a glance at her bow wave—even your battleship fellows will admit that.

Waxing warm the seaplane pilot will point out all the advantages that are his; the splendid sighting arrangements; the instruments for calculating drift; speedometers and tables drawn up to suit all conditions. He will show you that given one or two quite simple factors he can enter the tables and extract the setting for his bomb sights that reduces the result to an absolute mathematical certainty. In the writer's experience when all calculations have been made "with absolute mathematical certainty" the sights have "come on" and the releasing lever pulled, in nine out of ten cases the result has been a splash "somewhere" near the target. In the early days of the war bombing practice was a thing of joy for it meant ideal weather conditions with not too much wind and for preference plenty of sun—"just a topping day for a 'flip.'" Mounting steadily to some 800 or 900 feet the object of attack would be chosen, a favorite one being a very small round island some 200 feet in diameter. After a preliminary run to get an accurate estimate of drift or leeway, the final "attack" would be made from a height of about 700 feet which occasionally resulted in a direct hit and consequent rejoicing.

The argument in reply to the above related experience is that all instruments have been so greatly improved that a miss under such circumstances is practically an impossibility; which is perfectly true, so also is the fact true that the arrangements at the other end of the stick have been improved so that a seaplane formerly safe at 1000 feet has now every prospect of a rapid descent if caught within range at three times that distance. Now when you are driven up to, say, 3000 feet a battleship becomes a mighty small object. During naval maneuvers it was the writer's experience to be "up" scouting in search of the Red or enemy fleet and in order to avoid being seen by the "enemy" it was necessary to rise above a layer of clouds. This precaution had to be taken, otherwise the enemy ships on sighting a hostile aircraft would at once proceed to "jamb" her wireless signals, which, in a few code words, would convey back to the Blue fleet the vital information regarding the Red fleet's position, formation, course and speed. After proceeding in this manner for some time with an occasional "dip" through the layer of cloud for a peep round, the plane suddenly struck a break and there, spread out below like a picture, lay the Red fleet. A rapid glance at the scene, that for all the world resembled a sheet of blue glass with toy ships resting on it, each surrounded with a little bit of cotton wool, and almost before the plane had regained the sanctuary of the sheltering clouds, the message was away.

Now the seaplane pilot may rave about the broad glistening decks of the modern battleship, but the writer's impression was that the chances of hitting the ship aimed at among that fleet were about equal to successfully dropping a pea into a hat from the top of St. Paul's.

After reaching what was estimated as a safe distance from the Red fleet, a descent was made only to find the sea deserted and no sign of friendly or enemy fleets—in fact any fleet would have been looked upon as friendly during the next hour or so, in that waste of arctic waters. However, to make a long story short the Blue fleet was discovered and with great relief, but not a sign had been seen nor a word heard from the seaplane of the Red enemy ships.

THE MOSCOW GALLERIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Inquiring in Moscow last year about the fate of the famous art galleries I was told that not only had they been preserved but that it was intended to enrich them from the various private collections in the city. The general decrees of nationalization and expropriation included all art treasures, and the valuable pictures, china, and metal ornaments of all kinds left in abandoned palaces and houses were collected and stored, both in Petrograd and Moscow. Some pilfering probably took place, but the great majority of the larger works of art at any rate were safeguarded. In the houses of former well-to-do people who have remained in Russia the pictures, books, and ornaments have been noted in inventories, and although they are officially recorded as the property of the Soviet Republic, they are still left in the possession of the former owners in the majority of instances.

I was naturally curious to see for myself what had happened to the Tretyakov Gallery, famous for its rich collection of the works of Verestchagin and other modern Russian paintings. I walked along to the gallery one Sunday morning. Many people were abroad, forgetting their tribulations for a time in the sparkling air and warm sunshine. From the Ryetski Bridge the Kremlin domes and spires gleamed with an ethereal beauty. On the black surface of the Moskva river one or two rowing boats moved slowly along, and bare-legged boys splashed about the edge of the water. On the other side of the bridge little parties, mostly of young people, were making their way to the gallery.

Inside the building it was easy to imagine that one's general Russian impression of a world tumbled to pieces were simply fantastic dreams. Apart from the national characteristics of feature and dress one might have been in any gallery in Europe. Every department was alive with the movement and subdued chatter of many spectators. Some wandered aimlessly from room to room. Others, with catalogues borrowed from the curator for a deposit of a few rubles, sought out the more famous works.

Here a group of women gaze raptly at a dark, mysterious canvas depicting Jesus in Gethsemane. There young men of the Red Army studied with intimate personal interest the great war canvases of Verestchagin, and particularly around those vivid pictures "Before and After the Battle." One would have given something to know their inmost thoughts.

I was agreeably surprised to come upon a happy-looking crowd of school children, in charge of a teacher, listening with eager attention to a little lecture on the pictures by one of the gallery attendants.

This is an innovation introduced by Lunacharsky, as part of his ambitious scheme (of which as yet only a small part has been realized) to link the schools, the art galleries, and the theaters and cinemas in one all-embracing educational organization.

WILLOW PATTERN PLATES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As a child I remember the willow pattern plates and cups and saucers in which the nursery meals were served. But the story told in the blue pattern? That meant so very much that, even carried on and on, children and grown-ups never could agree on all that it told and as to what was the proper ending. It was left for the father of the family to bring home the true tale.

He found it at the Chinese theater in San Francisco. This is a big theater with no money wasted on the wooden benches, uncolored walls, flaring gas burners, and bare, boarded stage. It was crammed with an attentive audience of men, and in a side gallery there were six or eight women on that occasion. The men wore their hats, they leaned eagerly forward on their elbows on the back of the bench in front, and at every point made by the actors a round of laughter ran through the audience.

At the back of the stage sat the orchestra, of six musicians. In the center, on a high stool sat the leader, a violinist, dressed in blue silk. He carried a blue silk handkerchief, and at every pause he drew it out and wiped his steaming brow with a grace that Ysaye might envy. He played on a slender, long-necked instrument, with a bow that worked between two strings. When a change of key was wanted he changed violins with the greatest of agility, picking the new one out from the five or six in a row behind his head. On his right was a drummer, playing a very small and high-toned drum. Next him was a man with a larger fiddle. On the left was a banjo player whose accompaniment was constantly going. Then came a noisy player on cymbals, and in a recess in the wall behind the fiddler was a man with several gongs, which marked all the stops in the music with a most hideous din.

The play lasts for months, following the characters throughout their lives. The visitor chanced on a very exciting period in the lives of the hero and heroine. Two lovers were kept from happiness by a wicked mandarin, who employed three ruffians to make way with the gentleman. After a fight in which the lover got the best of it, more ruffians came in and the lovers escaped in a boat, with the help of two honest boatmen. They were converted into two lovely birds, who billed and cooed in the sky. Now see the plate, for the house of the mandarin, the three ruffians, the boat in which the lovers escaped, the sky in which the birds lived, and the gigantic orange tree which supplied their food.

The actors were all men. Their voices pitched in a high falsetto recitative, with a sing-song at the end of a sentence, which strongly reminded one of religious ceremony intonations. The actors playing female parts set their voices still higher, and at the least excitement, in the fighting parts, they fairly screamed. The acting was full of old conventions, as was the stage setting, and also the properties. If a blow was necessary it was aimed, but stopped short, the fight with swords was regular one, two, three work. The boat was indicated by a small piece of carpet on the stage on to which the escaping lovers leaped, and two long sticks served the boatmen for oars. As we followed what was to us, of course, the dumb show of the performance, it was interesting to be made to feel that we were looking not at the elementary efforts of a half-civilized nation, but at the fully developed tradition of play-acting having a history of centuries.

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MR. HOOVER BEGINS SURVEY OF WORK

First Member of Harding Cabinet to Undertake a Systematic Study of Needs of the Department He Is to Administer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Herbert Hoover is the first member of the Harding Cabinet to come to Washington and begin familiarizing himself with the details of the work of his department. To be sure, Harry M. Daugherty, who is to be Attorney-General, was here last week, but his visit was concerned with bringing to the politicians and newspaper correspondents the message of his own purposes and those of Mr. Harding in broad outline, rather than to studying the actual situation in the Department of Justice.

Mr. Hoover, as is known, hesitated in accepting the new place tendered him in Mr. Harding's Cabinet, partly because he was unwilling to give up the work with which he has been connected in the relief of the Near East, and partly because he desired to be reassured that he could handle the Department of Commerce as his judgment and experience dictate. It is assumed that he has been given a free hand by Mr. Harding and he has, therefore, come to Washington to study the fundamentals of the situation and see what there is to work on and how it may be enlarged and improved. Joshua W. Alexander, the present incumbent, came to his office from a congressional experience. He, in turn, succeeded William C. Redfield, a Brooklyn business man.

Changes to Be Sought

It is inevitable that the United States Department of Commerce, as it has been conducted, would have to be radically changed to meet the views of Herbert Hoover. One of the divisions of the department that will receive careful consideration by the new secretary will be that relating to foreign commerce. Hardly more than a start has been made in developing that line of work, and it has been an uphill task, especially with the creation of war agencies which usurped many of the business activities of the government. Mr. Hoover is accustomed to studying actual economic conditions in foreign countries, and of fitting American surplus to their needs. While this has been done recently chiefly along philanthropic lines, the new secretary is known to possess a keen business sense, and that is one of the reasons why he has been so successful in getting the greatest advantage out of the money contributed for the causes in which he has been active. His experience as food administrator gave him first-hand information in regard to business conditions in the United States which will be helpful in the administration of his new office.

Handicapping Provisions

The Department of Commerce has a foreign trade bureau and a few representatives abroad, but its machinery for the investigation of foreign trade conditions is inadequte as compared, for example, with that which the State Department controlled through its diplomatic and consular service.

The Department of Commerce technically has charge of the Navigation Bureau, but practically, the Shipping Board, with its development of the American Merchant Marine, has the bulk of authority, charged as it is with establishing trade routes and taking care of other important matters which lie at the foundation of foreign trade. Financially, the department can go further than the Treasury permits, for all that it can do is to recommend that certain action be taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, the War Finance Corporation or the Federal Reserve Board.

Interlocked Authority

It is not only in regard to foreign commerce that the department is handicapped by the overlapping authority of other parts of the government. The railroads are under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and most business transactions of importance are dealt with by the Federal Trade Commission, Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, or the Tariff Commission. It is not believed that Mr. Hoover will be content with such divided powers and limited possibilities. But he may have difficulty in getting such legislation as may be necessary to enlarge his opportunities. Congress has not been regarded as very enthusiastic about Mr. Hoover, and might easily balk his efforts at obtaining more power. However, if he is accepted as a member of the Cabinet and has Mr. Harding's support in his demands, he may be able to make some changes without legislation, and perhaps even get support from Congress for what he can show to be for the good of the service and the development of American business.

Mr. Alexander's term has been merely one of bridging the time until the new Administration came in, but Mr. Redfield in leaving his post said in a special report to Congress: "There is an excess of organization; too little system. Numerous bodies exist functioning in the same field or with direct action or reaction therein, each independent, without coordination, without liaison, without obligation on the part of any of them to inform the others."

COUNSEL PROTESTS DEBS PRISON ORDER

ATLANTA, Georgia — Samuel M. Castleton, counsel for Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, has announced that he has received a telegram from Attorney-General Palmer declining his request to be permitted to visit Mr. Debs, who is serving a sentence here.

Mr. Debs, according to his attorney, is being held incommunicado at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary as a result of criticisms of President Wilson in a recent statement issued through his attorney. Mr. Castleton said he had telegraphed a protest to the Attorney-General, and had received the following reply:

"Your telegram twenty-fourth. You will not be permitted to visit Prisoner Eugene V. Debs."

Mr. Castleton declared federal prison regulations do not provide refusal to see counsel as a part of the code of discipline.

STANDARD OIL AND GAS RATES

Whim of Company Regulates Prices in New York City, Says Corporation Counsel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Regulation of gas rates in this city does not depend upon the Legislature or the Public Service Commission, but on the "whim of the Standard Oil Company," according to a declaration by John P. O'Brien, corporation counsel, in opposing the Consolidated Gas Company's application to raise the price of gas to the consumer to $1.50 per 1000 cubic feet.

A court decision enabled the company to raise the price to $1.20. Now, giving the rise in the price of gas oil as the reason, a further increase is sought, the company claiming that manufacture and distribution cost $1.47 per 100 cubic feet.

Mr. O'Brien claims that the price of gas oil has decreased recently, and yet the company had entered into a contract on December 15 last, for gas oil at the rate of a little over 12 cents a gallon.

"There can be only two explanations of this remarkable procedure. Either the contract is not made in good faith, but for the purpose of this case and with the expectation that when the light of judicial scrutiny is turned away, the price will be adjusted and the contract modified, as similar contracts were modified in 1914 and 1919; or else the Standard Oil Company is in a position to maintain its price regardless of market conditions and the complainant has so conducted itself by relying so exclusively on water gas manufacture that it is now forced to pay whatever the Standard Oil Company sees fit to charge.

"The first alternative may or may not be true, but it seems that the second is true to such an extent that the regulation of the rates of gas for this city does not depend upon the Legislature or on the Public Service Commission, but upon the whim of the Standard Oil Company."

Col. William H. Hayward, counsel for the Public Service Commission, criticized the company for entering into the expensive contracts for oil when it was known that the bottom had dropped out of the high price for such oil.

REDUCED INCOME TAXES EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reductions in the cost of merchandise, cuts in wages, losses in business, and other factors will result in a greatly reduced income tax total when the first 1921 quarterly payment on income and profits taxes comes due on March 15.

While no accurate estimate of the reduction can be calculated by the Treasury Department, yet the causes just enumerated are expected to result in an approximate reduction of at least $300,000,000 in the total amount collected as compared with the amount collected for the same period one year ago. No official estimate has been prepared as to the amount expected to be received from the income tax next month, but Treasury officials are of opinion that the total will not fall below $500,000,000. The amount, it is thought, may possibly total $600,000,000.

Approximately $500,000,000 in United States Treasury certificates will also mature on the same date the income and profits taxes fall due. Payments on these matured certificates will be made as heretofore; that is, under the Treasury's general policy of meeting them with the quarterly income tax payments.

TEACHERS WANTED, TO GO TO PHILIPPINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Philippine Bureau of Education has cabled for 95 American school-teachers to be appointed for the next school year, according to announcement just made by the War Department. Eighty high school teachers, at salaries ranging from $1500 to $1600, and 15 teachers trained in elementary work as model or training teachers, or as normal instructors in professional subjects, are also wanted at salaries ranging from $1500 to $1800. An additional bonus of 15 per cent is now being paid to all teachers and transportation from place of appointment to the islands is furnished. A two-year contract is required. Appointments will be made by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, District of Columbia, and full information can be had from that office.

BIG LIQUOR RAID IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Federal prohibition agents raided 60 places Saturday night and arrested more than 100 persons charged with violating the dry law. Local agents were assisted by a squad from Boston.

TRADE EQUALITY IN PHILIPPINES ASKED

American Chamber of Commerce Representative Points to Alleged Discrimination in the Levy of United States Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The income tax provision of the United States Internal Revenue Act of 1918 works an exceedingly unjust discrimination against Americans residing and doing business in the Philippine Islands, as compared with citizens of the islands and of other nationals there, according to the declaration of Daniel R. Williams, representative of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines. In fact, he added, the fate of American business and of the American business man in the Philippines is dependent upon the abolition of this discrimination.

"If the United States Government enforces this income tax against the American business men in the Philippines from 1918 onward to the present time, and attempts to collect the amounts due at this time, it will, under present financial conditions, bankrupt every American business house and business man in Manila," Mr. Williams declared.

The theory on which the American business man in the Philippines is taxed, Mr. Williams stated, is that, as they are protected by the United States, they should contribute to the support of the government.

No Special Protection

"Whatever force this argument may have generally," he said, "it furnishes no excuse for the discrimination worked against Americans in our own dependency. Americans enjoy no benefits and receive no protection from United States sovereiguty in the Philippines not shared equally by Filipinos and by resident aliens."

Under the Internal Revenue Act of 1918, Mr. Williams stated that an American conducting a merchandising or other business in the city of Manila and realizing a net profit of $50,000 therefrom, pays a combined Philippine and United States income tax of $9190. A Filipino, Briton, Spaniard, Chinese, Japanese, or citizen of any other country except the United States conducting a like business and earning a like profit, he continued, pays an income tax of but $2535; that is, $6655 less than his American competitor. Should the net income be $100,000, then the margin against the American is $24,205.

"No American business man can compete with foreigners with that tremendous handicap placed on his business," Mr. Williams asserted. "If they are compelled to pay this tax, they will simply have to close up their shops and go out of business."

Discrimination Alleged

Mr. Williams told of a foreign automobile concern, Australia del Norte, which carried on business in the Philippines at a profit of $600,000 during the past year.

"Under the Philippine income tax law, this company paid a tax of 11 per cent. An American concern carrying on a like business would be obliged to pay a tax of 64 per cent. At this rate the foreign business man can simply sit back and laugh at his American competitors. It is evident that to the extent of his advantage in income tax, the non-American can undersell and overbid the American, or can use the amount in advertising or in otherwise pushing his wares.

"It is unbelievable that Congress, when enacting this revenue law, intended to thus penalize our own countrymen in favor of those to whom we owe no special obligation. A fair and even chance in competition with aliens is the least that an American has a right to expect, certainly in our own territory and under our own flag."

Mr. Williams referred to the position achieved by Great Britain in world commerce as being due in great part to the presence of British resident merchants in almost every port and market of the world.

British Policy Cited

"The encouragement afforded such merchants," he added, "is evidenced by the fact that today, despite the urgent need of Great Britain for revenue, no tax is imposed upon local incomes of British subjects resident abroad. It remained for the United States, at a time when it was seeking to utilize a $3,000,000,000 merchant marine, and to promote our overseas commerce as against nations old at the game, to thus handicap and penalize its citizens in their struggle to establish and upbuild our foreign trade.

"The logical effect of this tax, if continued, must be to drive our citizens out of foreign communities where they cannot compete on even terms, or to give them substantial inducement to acquire a citizenship less burdensome than ours. The exemption from such tax will not only tend to greatly stimulate our foreign trade, but will through the increased revenue derived from profits realized by domestic concerns interested in such trade, much more than compensate the government for any loss suffered by it from the other source.

"Considerations of justice and fair dealing, therefore, no less than of business expediency, alike require that the situation created in the Philippines and in foreign countries by this revenue act of 1918 receive attention and early relief at the hands of Congress."

RECALLS ARE PROPOSED

BISMARCK, North Dakota—A state convention of independents, to work out a definite program for an election to recall certain state officials, as proposed by the anti-Nonpartisan committee of 21, will be held early in March, it is announced. Nominees will be selected at the convention. The present plan is to hold the election late in May or early in June.

GOVERNORS HEAR PLEA OF RAILROADS

Chief Executives of Six New England States to Appoint Committee to Investigate the Condition of Various Systems

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An examination into the condition of the New England railroads by a committee of five representative business men from each state, to be appointed by the governors, was decided upon at a conference of the governors of the six New England states, after representatives of the railroads had asked their support in their plea for a 10 per cent advance in freight and passenger rates, which is to be placed before the Interstate Commerce Commission by all the New England railroads with one exception.

A large number of railroad officials were at the conference at which Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts presided. It was agreed that the committee would be appointed without delay and begin work at once. When the committee has concluded its work of investigation it will make such recommendations as it will deem advisable for the welfare of the various systems which serve New England.

In a statement presented by the presidents of the railroads it was said that the majority of the roads in the eastern group are earning less than 6 per cent and that the New England roads are earning practically nothing on their investment. It stated that they are incurring a deficit at a rate in excess of $27,000,000 a year and are failing by about $50,000,000 a year to earn 6 per cent on their conservative book values.

Announcing that the orderly processes of the transportation act will not afford any relief in the immediate future, the statement says:

"There will be a substantial reduction in the cost of fuel in 1921 as compared with 1920, but this has been largely taken into account in the estimates. The coal year, with most roads, ends on April 1, so that fuel purchased at 1920-contract prices will be used up to May, 1921. After April 1 there should be a substantial reduction in unit cost at the mines, but the effect of this reduction is not as great as might be anticipated, due to the fact that there is a rail haul involved in the transportation of coal to New England and the reduction in price of fuel at the mines has been partially offset by the 40 per cent increase in freight rates paid to other lines. The situation as to materials is similar to that of fuel.

"Reductions in force have been extreme, and it is not possible to accomplish much more in this direction without serious effect on the service. There is, of course, the possibility of restricting passenger and freight service to a war-time basis, but it is believed that recourse to this means would be had only as a last resort.

"In view of the emergency situation which now confronts us, we have sought this conference with the chief executives of the New England states to place before them the situation, and to confer with them as to the means and methods that may properly be taken in the emergency."

PACKERS MOVE TO END ARBITRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

CHICAGO, Illinois—Arbitration of wage disputes between employees and employers in the packing industry is to be abandoned by the Chicago packers. In a letter to E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, counsel for the packers said that inasmuch as federal arbitration was undertaken as a war measure, to last for the period of the war, and inasmuch as the purposes of the agreement have been met, there is no further need for the arbitration agreement.

Judge Samuel Alschuler's work as an arbitrator was commended. In his first award, handed down on March 30, 1918, Judge Alschuler introduced the eight-hour basic day in the industry, and increased wages by a large total annually. Other adjustments have been made from time to time.

"From our point of view, arbitration under Judge Alschuler has been a failure," said George Youstra, secretary of the Stockyards Labor Council. "But we would rather have arbitration than to deal with the packers at the present time, because the unions are fighting among themselves, with the different councils, for control. The packers have been trying to get away from arbitration for a long time."

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ARMS DECLARED NO NATIONAL ASSET

Incentive to Greater Armament Is Seen in Trade Competition—Speakers at New York Meeting Urge a Higher Idealism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Among the statements concerning armament made at a luncheon of the League of Free Nations Association on Saturday, was that competition in international trade was the primal cause of competition in armament, and until the world, forgetting profit, turned idealist, it could not escape armament.

Brig.-Gen. Lincoln Andrews, of the New York State Board of Military Training, said that armament had never won a war. Germany had been armed to the last button, but her armament lasted only one campaign. Then she had to fall back on the reserve force of her national morale, and when that failed, she was beaten. Campaigns were so fast that professional armies were impossible, and soldiers must be improvised. Universal training was the only remedy. When legislators and diplomatists learned what war really is by military service, they would hesitate to plunge the nation into it. Of the entire expenditures of the United States Government, 93 per cent was devoted to war purposes. If any business or industry found a policy of competition so costly it would not hesitate to combine and eliminate it.

War Made Impossible

"The world should never have the opportunity to say Americanism with the accent they have learned to say Prussianism," said Brigadier-General Andrews, retired. "Let us cool off and wait until we can learn to run like gentlemen. The effect of the next war, if it comes, would be wholesale devastation, if the devices already planned by the United States toward the end of the last war should come into use."

Competitive armament was the cause of the last war, said Frank I. Cobb, a New York newspaper editor. What was needed was rigid limitation of all the defensive armament and complete elimination of the competitive. Production could not stand the strain. Military energy could easily be derived from economic energy, but it could not be reconverted. There was no reason why the United States should spend four or five times as much on the army and navy as the total expenditures for government were five or six years ago.

"While bankrupting Europe," Mr. Cobb said, "we are helping to bankrupt ourselves. Our foreign complications are now manufactured at home. Only two nations are in a position to hurt us, so we habitually insult them both."

The purpose of armament was self-preservation, self-defense, and protection of communications, said Edwin M. Borchard of Yale University Law School. The cause of war was mental. Armament was the result of fear, suspicion or distrust, and was merely an incident to an underlying purpose.

International Considerations

"Emotion overcomes logic, and that is what dictates the policies of today," said Mr. Borchard. "If logic could solve the problem it would have been solved long ago. Apprehension creates fear, and fear creates armament. In domestic relations the legal system balances groups, and the police power of the state and its laws prevent clashes. But there is nothing like that in international law. The international economic law has only two ideas, self-preservation and prosperity. It is always seeking overseas markets. The first step was the colonial system, then spheres of influence, mandates and protectorates. All of these are sources of conflict. All the great powers are striving for this, by competition. Now our government has entered into this business. Our 20 per cent surplus of production over consumption necessitates foreign commerce, with a merchant marine. Control of cables is another source of conflict, as the recent Washington conference amply proved. Each nation is looking for cables to control, so as to use the information that goes over them in time of need. Armament is necessary for this control. One of the results of the Peace Treaty was to increase the stakes of success in war. Confiscation of private property in war was considered proper. Armament is an insurance against this loss."

Miss Zona Gale, novelist, summed up the general view when she said that nobody knew at present what reciprocity and idealism meant. "We shall begin to know when we start to forget profit. Idealism is rooted in common sense. Disarmament is not exclusively the property of the idealist, but belongs to all."

Other speakers included Dr. T. Iyenaga of the East and West Bureau, and J. A. M. DeSanchez of the French High Commission.

SALSEDO CHARGES MAY YET BE HEARD

Inquiry Into Conduct of Counsel for Mrs. Salsedo in Suit Against Mr. Palmer May Give Opportunity for Full Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although dismissal has been ordered of the suit charging A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, and certain of his subordinates, with maltreatment of Andrea Salsedo, an alien radical, it is probable that the charges will yet be given an airing. It is held that the alleged maltreatment drove Mr. Salsedo to a fatal leap from a fourteenth story window here, where he had been confined by Department of Justice agents.

United States Judge Martin T. Manton, who ordered dismissal of the suit, has instructed District Attorney Francis G. Caffey to conduct an investigation to determine whether Walter Nelles, counsel for Mrs. Salsedo, who asked for $100,000 damages, was guilty of perjury and unprofessional conduct in bringing charges of brutal treatment of aliens against the Department of Justice.

Judge Manton also denied the request of Mr. Nelles that Mr. Palmer be instructed to record his testimony in Washington, and that a demurrer entered on the Attorney-General's behalf be argued immediately.

Mr. Nelles, declining the judge's invitation to retract the charges, wrote to Mr. Caffey, calling his attention to that part of his affidavit upon which the judge based his instruction for an investigation. Mr. Nelles said that "These statements were contained in the following paragraph of our affidavit (of which Judge Manton read only the first two sentences)." Mr. Nelles then quoted:

"It is notorious that during Mr. Palmer's administraton of the Department of Justice lawlessness and brutality on the part of subordinate agents have been frequent. Citizens have been detained without process and in some cases beaten; aliens have been used as dumb animals. In the Colver case in Boston, it was proved that official instructions of the department for searches directed agents to obtain warrants only if, due to local conditions in their territory, they found it absolutely necessary."

Mr. Nelles then said:

"Insinuations such as were made by Judge Manton should not stand as an idle gesture. I demand and will welcome opportunity to put before any proper tribunal the information upon which my statements are based. It will then be clear that the allegations of my affidavit are well founded and moderate."

Mr. Caffey replied that, in consequence of the judge's order for an investigation, Mr. Nelles could not "escape having the matter inquired into by a competent tribunal," and that, as in due course Mr. Nelles would be entitled to be present at the inquiry, no effort could be made to prevent him from presenting his side of the controversy. This is taken to mean that Mr. Nelles, barred from a hearing of the charges against Mr. Palmer by dismissal of the suit, may yet have the opportunity to air those charges before a "proper tribunal."

MEDICATION FOR INFANTS OPPOSED

Strong Protest in California Against Bill Which Would Require the Use of Prophylactic on Eyes of All Babies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In the medical bills introduced in the Legislature in January, which will come up for consideration at the second session now convening, the medical organizations of California have gone further than heretofore in their efforts toward state medicine, and have roused a strong protest from the opponents of medical autocracy.

One bill particularly objectionable from a medical freedom point of view is a compulsory medication amendment to the Medical Practice act "to prevent blindness in infants." This bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Crowley of San Francisco, with 13 other medical bills, would reach into every home in the State with authority to medicate the eyes of new-born infants. As state vaccination reaches the child in the school with state selected medication, on the theory that health is maintained only through drugs, this bill asserts the liability of every child to defective eyesight unless medicated, and attempts to make compulsory the use of a prophylactic prescribed by the state board of health.

Considerable leniency is permitted under the terms of the bill as to who may apply the prophylactic; in fact, there are no restrictions. The possibility of injury from ignorance, carelessness or substitution has not been guarded against.

In going back over the history of the medical bills one finds them built up from session to session, in the most approved, progressive medical manner, and California probably need only permit the proposed amendment to this act to become law to be met at a future session with bills which more nearly conform with "higher health standards," quoting from a medical publication.

The League for the Conservation of Public Health, which is said to be composed of several thousand physicians, is interesting itself in these bills. It stated in its publication, Better Health, that it would oppose candidates hostile to medicine.

The California State Medical Journal reviewed the attitude of the last Legislature, and placed the names of the legislators in three classes: Those who voted "to uphold standards and consistently opposed measures seeking to remove safeguards vital to public health" were placed in the honor group; those who "wavered" or were "indifferent," in the second; and those who failed to uphold the "medical standards," in the third.

PRESIDENT SIGNS RAILROAD BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson on Saturday signed the Winslow bill, authorizing partial payments to railroads under provisions of the transportation act.

Representatives of railroad unions opposed passage of the Winslow bill, and appealed to President Wilson to veto it. When word came that the measure had been signed, a number of railroad labor officials were preparing to go to the White House to urge a veto.

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IN TWO EXOTIC CAFÉS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

On our "night out"—for of course we have them, as you very well know, just as the maids have theirs—we wished that wish that always tugs at one's thoughts at some time or other —"to do something different." It was no longer the thing, according to our fickle yearning, to dine before the theater in some brilliantly lighted hotel where there was the same old music, with perhaps a new drummer apparently more eccentric than the last, with the same restless crowds and the dining room buzzing with talk and the tinkle of glass and the muffled exclamations of hurrying waiters—just exactly as it had been for ever so long. So we sort of drew a mental long breath and hunted out new places. We compared notes with our neighbors who had felt the same tugging wish to get away from all the sameness. And suddenly we found that we knew, through the first timid visits and a pleasure that made us wish to go again, at least two places in obscure and, according to our somewhat snobbish standards, "impossible" parts of the town, places where the pleasant little atmosphere of strangeness helped us to laugh at lapses from the things we were accustomed to, and where we dared to smile and stare at things going on round us as we never should have dared uptown.

There is a Greek restaurant. It is out of the way. So much so that to take a stranger to it is to make him suspect that he is being kidnaped. It is just one enormous, barn-like room, divided with various low partitions, and its windows casually frosted, but with little chinks through which a curious person may peek at the narrow street below zig-zagging into the distance like an attenuated dragon moving through a jeweled forest.

One never knows, when one is at the Greek restaurant for the first few times, whether to be frightened or amused by the noise. There are no frills to the food—unless, of course, you wish to count as a frill the rather sorry little paper thing which meekly adorns one of the two chops on a platter.

We had been privately surprised at the warmth of the welcome we had from the smiling young man who bounded at us as we came in and threaded his way—and ours—through the closely packed tables and among the scurrying waiters. "Anyone would think he had known us for years," we thought, as he helped us with wraps and grinned, informally, "How are you this evening?" He turned away, clapped his hands, thrust up a forefinger in a gesture of beckoning to a little man with eyes like jet buttons, and went off to a long table where 14 men were shouting at each other and occasionally punctuating their remarks by beating on a table with a spoon or an empty glass. He called something over intervening tables at the waiter coming toward us, as he bent an attentive ear to one of the 14 who wished to supplement his order, and we forgot him. Long afterward it occurred to one of us that he who doubtless fulfilled the duties of a head waiter—and how differently from the pompous and unamiable person with fluffy white hair presiding over the hotel dining room which we had exchanged for this noisy place—would have made an excellent model for a delicate figurine, carven from a strange green stone, of a young man poised on a sphere and holding aloft a curving saber.

Only a few Americans go there. Most of those who go once go again. There is no welcome from anyone but the head waiter and the waiter for your particular table who, however, makes up for all the lack of attention about you by his eager friendliness, his concern for your content, his interest in you. But what of the people all about—those dark-eyed, stern men, 14 of them at the long table? They went on as if there were nobody in the world beside themselves. They were noisy and the talk had the rebellious intonations of a heated argument. We looked, with a sort of wordless embarrassment, toward the door, and wondered vaguely if they threw things when matters came to a climax. They? How stupid we felt when some one in the party, with curiosity enough to ignore us and listen without shame, caught the word Barrymore and, further along, curiously slurred, the words Jekyll and Hyde. We sighed a little and remembered that one of the clusters of jewels downstairs marked a box-like affair that squatted like a dirty kitten among the clutter of fruit and haberdashery shops and was a cheap moving-picture theater where, very much later than they were shown at the expensive theaters uptown, all the best films came.

From over the simple partition beyond the middle of the room came the click of billiard balls and, occasionally, a sharp, triumphant laugh. In the rim of light above the partition we noticed a slender stick, guided as by a phantom hand, poking little wooden buttons along a shining springing wire. The crash of a bit of "La Bohême," ludicrously syncopated, when some one idly dropped a nickel in the slot of the ornate and glittering piano, a telephone whirring somewhere, the distant softened repetition of an order bellowed through the little hole through which one could see a capped figure—all these things we heard.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The 14 men shouted at each other and beat on the table with spoon or empty glass

The young head waiter moved about the room, stopping occasionally to lean over abstractedly and scan the headline of a Greek newspaper outspread before a bearded diner. He smiled and snapped his fingers as one does at a child to hurry lagging footsteps. He stopped idly to smell a velvety flower in its thick water glass on the cashier's desk.

Our sprightly little waiter gabbled on as he attended to us, about the weather, the freshness of the pastry, the prospect for sun tomorrow, the fact that the piano was slightly out of tune—any topic which might interest us for such, he thought, was his duty to the guests he served. And somehow we felt that if we didn't tip him he would smile just as pleasantly when he said good night. That, then, is one of the differences between the brilliant dining room uptown and the jumbled, noisy one downtown.

But on another night we fell under the spell of a red and green and yellow sign which shimmered provocatively under the early stars and spelled, in perpetual dance-time "American-Chinese Restaurant." We grew quite excited over going to a place where we could sit and beam and hum "Yes—so oriental, m' dear—just like a play." And there we were, as you might say.

There were veiled lights and shadows of make-believe temples with a faint whiff of pungent incense, because the manager was sufficiently above the idea of sheer money-making, to add that trick of illusion. There were steaming bowls of chop suey to be eaten in cheerful ignorance of the fact that in China this sort of chop suey is by no means known.

Once people were accustomed to saunter forth to a very distinctly marked section of the city known as Chinatown with the air of children doing some forbidden thing. It was the people who made such an event of going to Chinese restaurants when they were little out-of-the-way places, who returned again and again to eat curiously seasoned food in an atmosphere which they imagined was very oriental and mysterious, that stuffed the coffers of the inscrutable-eyed merchants. The out-of-the-way places now have been sold to unenterprising Chinese who care for nothing but a tiny place of business where they may make a simple living.

The former proprietors have joined the Chinese Merchants Association, moved uptown, bargained for expensive real estate, collected all the popular and mistaken ideas of Chinese architecture into one glorious and startling whole and opened up their "American-Chinese" restaurants. They smile, as much as the Chinese smiles at anything, over the scornful looks shot at them from the owners of exclusive shops to the right and to the left of them and across the street. They pay their bills and maintain their dignity and sniff when, because of the times, they find it necessary to install a "jazz" orchestra. The manager thinks, doubtless, how distant seems the day when, as owner of his own little six-by-eight shop down in the shadowy quarter, he had no other thought than to make a living for himself, his wife and two or three camelia-faced children. That was a different day from this when, instead of being in business for himself, he is merely the tool of a complacent trust which has strung its exotic chain of eating houses up and down the country like a fantastic necklace of paste jewels. However, there are compensations.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An order bellowed through a little hole is echoed back

But with the new order what have we? Changes indeed from the former bare walls with (if the owner had a faint bit of artistic feeling) a faded silken scroll or two, a parchment covered with curious lettering, a bowl of golden-brown bulbs with promising jade shoots and, not infrequently, left at Christmas by the Sicilian fruit peddler as a reward for a year's conscientious patronage, a garish calendar, which, because it was bright and the tinsel in the make-believe snow glittered, caught the childish eyes of the old Chinese.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Thinking of the state of the cash drawer

The new decorations in the larger place uptown put to shame the silken scroll and the inevitable bulbs. Racks for patrons' wraps were hidden, none too cunningly, under the structure of curling cross-pieces made to resemble a tiny Buddhist temple. The flush of vermilion satin banners embroidered with gold thread lay against the walls, and tall, slender lamps shaped like pagodas gave out a multi-colored and trying radiance through lumpy insets of bright glass. And the orchestra! Not very large but very bad. Just three or four young men with a need of earning the money for their school-term bills and an abominable knack of making six notes grow where one should. From the suspicion of a smile that always lurks about the slanting eyes of the manager, as he moves clumsily about among the tables, his yellow hands full of dinner cards with little red tassels on them, his mind mostly on the probable state of the cash drawer when it shall come time to close, we assumed that the flittering noise of intricate melody satisfies his ancient need of noise. This trait is strangely enough at variance with his habitual somber mien, his drowsy and uncommunicative temperament, but that, even so, he is slightly contemptuous of such a means of entertainment.

We smirked and babbled and tried to act as much as possible as if an American-Chinese restaurant was as familiar to us as grapefruit. But secretly we toyed with the belief that there was a well-founded suggestion of mystery about the whole place. We furtively watched the slim, preoccupied waiter, so grave as compared to the rollicking little Greek who had chattered with us, and we knew that while we hoped, for the sake of excitement, that we were gazing on the grim repressions of a lurking menace, we were doubtless viewing the unemotional and rather weary wage-earning of a schoolboy. We watched the disengaged waiters at their round table near the squeaking doors to the kitchen, their sleek black-thatched heads clustered together over a paper or a book, their reedy voices now and then lifted in argument.

We tried to believe that we could understand what was going on behind the half-closed eyes and what the twisted smiles meant. We wondered, rapturously, whether any of them were descended from noblemen, as we'd heard they all were. But we had a vaguely uncomfortable feeling that they knew we were curious and badmannered and that they were not in the least concerned with the creed or nobility of their ancestors, but, rather, a wistful wonder as to the size of the tip we'd leave—whether it would be enough to permit them, after the silver and glass were done, to slip around to the Idle Hour Theater for a while.

The Greek restaurant meant noise and smells and welcome and interest. And the Chinese restaurant meant glittering decorations and loud music and feet slip-slipping along the floor and an age-old impassivity of expression, with a grunt of perfunctory farewell when we departed. And yet we shall probably go to both places many times more.

SHIPOWNERS DECLINE WAGE CONFERENCE

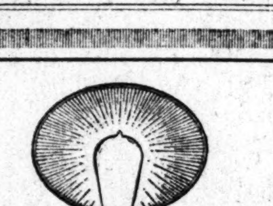
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The American Steamship Owners Association has notified the chairman of the United States Shipping Board that shipowners are unwilling at present to confer with union representatives concerning wage agreement for the next fiscal year. Recently the owners requested the workers to accept a 25 per cent reduction and elimination of overtime, but no agreement was reached. The workers contended that such reductions would not be of material benefit to the owners, but inquired if the owners would be willing to enter into a new agreement upon expiration of the present one were the workers to agree to a reduction for the remainder of the present contract year. To this the owners declined to agree.

JACKSONVILLE HONORS WOMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Florida — Mrs. William B. Young of Jacksonville has been issued a commission as a member of the board of instruction of Duval County, to fill the unexpired term of Don Register. Mrs. Young has been identified with civic work in Jacksonville for a number of years.



The Friendly Glow

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GERMANS SHOW NO MOOD FOR ECONOMY

Financial Outlook Is Vague, and Unless the Country Exercises Economy, She Cannot Present a Strong Case to the Allies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WIESBADEN, Germany—In considering the economic position in Germany today, it has to be remembered that there is a commercial side relating to the condition of commerce, industry and labor, and a purely financial side which is quite distinct.

There is not the slightest doubt that the condition of German industry and commerce has greatly improved during the past 12 months. The factories are working and producing, and there is far less political unrest in the country which was the cause of retarding progress in the past. The country has settled down to serious work, and there is more willingness on the part of the great mass of the German people to go ahead. It is of course difficult to gain an exact estimate of how all the various branches of Germany's industries are working, since no conclusive statistics are available, but there is certainly plenty of evidence to show that conditions have improved, and are becoming more normal.

In the Lap of Luxury

Compared to the terrible hardships of the war, when it was impossible to obtain the simplest necessities of existence, any visitor to Germany today would feel inclined to say that the people are living in the lap of luxury. For it is possible to obtain almost anything, if one is able to pay the price. The prices of most articles are 15 to 30 times as high compared to 1913, and therefore, a very large proportion of the population can hardly afford to buy them. And although the shops are everywhere well stocked with good things, only those who have been able to considerably raise their income can live in comfort.

The result of this condition is that there is a great number of Germans who longingly look back to the times before the war, and the reactionary forces in the country are doing their best to promote this trend of thought from a political motive. Thus, one of the leading democratic papers thought it necessary to remind the people of what they had gone through in 1917 and 1918, pointing to the considerable improvement that had taken place since then. Those were the years when it was next to impossible to obtain such an ordinary thing as a cake of soap.

Everybody had to give up articles and fittings made of copper and brass. Church bells were melted down. Blinds and curtains were taken out of houses and used for making underclothing. Every man having more than two suits of clothing had to give up all but one suit in order to supply those that had none. And such was the scarcity of cotton and cotton goods that men's collars made of tin and covered with white enamel were actually sold in the shops. The war, in fact, had brought the country to a state of complete material exhaustion, whereas today Germany is well stocked with goods, though there still remains the question of enormous prices.

Here it must be said at once that the condition of German finance is reflected in these prices. The purchasing power of the mark within the country is considerably less than what it was a year ago, just as the financial position has grown worse. Apart from the amount of consolidated warloans, there is a huge floating debt mostly incurred since the war and a tremendous deficit in the budget. The amount of reparation Germany will have to pay the Allies has not been fixed and possibly the German Government is waiting for a decision on this question before it seriously sets about putting its financial house in order.

Tide of Paper Money

In the meantime all attempts to balance the budget and stem the ever-rising tide of paper money have been fruitless. Taxation is very heavy, but even the accelerated collection of the levy on capital (Not-Opfer) only promises to be a drop in the ocean. Such an authority on finance as Mr. von Havenstein, the president of the Reichsbank, has recently stated that in his opinion the payment of the levy on capital will be quite inadequate to meet the financial requirements of the country, and he accordingly advocates a compulsory loan. But even this, he says, will not suffice in the long run and further measures will still be necessary.

One of the main reasons for Germany's financial plight is her lack of strict economy. For instance, the state railways, which formerly used to be a source of income for the government, have today become a huge burden to the taxpayer, owing to their being worked at a heavy loss. It is also said that the army of officials in every government department is far greater than in former times. Whereas in most of the allied countries a general cry for economy has been raised and the people are bringing pressure to bear on their respective governments to cut down expenditure, the German public appears to be almost entirely indifferent on this question, and is allowing things to drift.

This can only be explained by the lack of political experience and the general deficiency of a sense of responsibility on the part of a nation that has been accustomed to be ruled for decades by a paternal government whose arrangements were never seriously questioned. Undoubtedly the military occupation and other obligations arising from the Peace Treaty are the cause of heavy expenditure, but as long as Germany does not exercise the strictest economy herself it is difficult to see how she can present a strong case to the Allies. In the meantime the financial outlook of Germany appears to be very vague.

DUKE WANTS MORE TOLERANCE IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India — His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who is taking the place of the Prince of Wales for the opening of the Reformed Councils, commenced his tour on arriving at Madras in H. M. S. Malaya on January 10. The town was gayly decorated, and the Duke had a most enthusiastic reception from the very large crowd assembled along the two-mile drive to Government House. He made a very striking and unconventional reply to the address of welcome from the Madras Corporation. A number of non-cooperators paraded the town prior to the royal visitor's arrival shouting "Ghandi ki jar," and placarding the city with posters to the effect that "Connaught cannot give us swaraj," but their efforts do not appear to have succeeded in marring the harmony of the reception.

On January 12 the Duke of Connaught performed a short but impressive ceremony, when he opened the Madras Legislative Council, the opening of which, as he pointed out, is the main object of his visit to India. The Duke said that it was in Madras that the English dominion in India commenced, and that it was most appropriate that his visit should commence there, when the policy of training the people of India for self-government was taking such a definite step forward.

He advocated greater charity and also greater toleration for opposing points of view. These, it may be added, are features conspicuous by their absence in recent Indian politics. The independent native press is inclined to be critical on the ground that the Duke's utterances are a mixture of official and personal views.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE PLANS OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A. J. Wallace, former lieutenant-governor of this state, has been elected superintendent of the California anti-Saloon League. Dr. A. H. Briggs has been reelected superintendent for northern California, and S. T. Montgomery superintendent for southern California. Dr. Briggs in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor said that the fighting arms of the Anti-Saloon League would be publicity and law enforcement.

"There is under consideration," said Dr. Briggs, "the establishment of three or four national enforcement centers, all to be under the direction of the Washington office. It is possible that San Francisco will be selected as one of the centers, having oversight of six or eight Pacific coast states.

"Capt. Frank C. Ebbert, formerly legal consul of the Illinois league and now associated with Wayne C. Wheeler as counsel for the league, will probably be placed in charge."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Coasting in the Snow

"Evelyn, Evelyn, where are you?" Nell came quickly into the schoolroom. "Oh, Mademoiselle, have you seen Evelyn? I can't find her anywhere!"

"I saw her go out a short time ago," answered Mademoiselle. "I told her it was all snowy and not nice, but she did not mind."

Nell went to the window and looked out; there she saw Evelyn kneeling on a door mat in the snow. She was apparently busy with Nero, the retriever, who was standing, looking round every now and then as if he were saying, "I really don't know what you want, but I am quite willing to wait and see."

"What are you doing?" called Nell from the window.

Evelyn looked up. "I am harnessing Nero to a sled," she answered. "I found this in the potting-shed, it has sort of runners, you see, and I think he can draw it if he will."

The sled was a long narrow box which had once had plants in it and Evelyn had turned it upside down so that its rather sharp edges should act as runners. Nell watched interestedly from the window. "What are you making the harness of? It looks very funny," she said.

"I found some old gloves in the chest in the hall," answered Evelyn, "and I have tied them together with string to make a nice comfortable breast-strap, like you see Eskimo dogs have in pictures. Then the long string is for traces to fasten on to these nails in the sled. Do come out, Nell, it's nearly ready now, and we'll have great fun."

"All right," and Nell disappeared from the window, and presently joined Evelyn as Nero was finally harnessed and ready.

"Come on, Nero," said Evelyn, and Nero "came on," but the sled was not so willing. Its runners were rough, and so it didn't slide properly over the snow. After Nero had made several attempts to start it, his glove harness finally gave way and he pranced about delightedly then, hearing some one whistling, disappeared round the corner of the house, with his harness hanging rakishly round his neck.

Nell couldn't help laughing, although Evelyn was at first inclined to be disappointed at the sudden collapse of her beautiful plan. "Never mind," said Nell, "let's take the sled into the garden and try it down the bank on to the tennis ground. That's steep, and it might go there." The sled wasn't altogether a success there either; it would stick just when it was meant to go on. Suddenly Nell had a plan. Why not try a tin tray! They ran up to the house and into the pantry.

"Lucy, please, we want a black tin tray, a very big one."

"Why Miss Nell, what can you be wanting with a tray? It's nearly lunch time!"

"Oh, it isn't for lunch, it's to slide down the bank in the snow."

"Oh, then it had better be one of the well-used ones, not the nice, shiny new one. It might get scratched."

"All right, any one will do, thank you Lucy." They took the tray into the garden, and as it was only big enough to hold one at a time, they took it in turns to go down the bank. The tray went down pretty well, still, it wasn't a long enough run to please them. No sooner were you started than you were at the bottom. Then they tried it on the sloping lawn, but the tray wouldn't move there.

"It's time to go in and get ready for lunch now," said Nell, "but I'm sure we ought to be able to do better, and after lunch we will."

"I know," said Evelyn. "I do believe it is because that tray isn't shiny that it won't go properly. We will get the new one after lunch; that will go, I'm sure."

"What have you two been doing this morning?" asked their father at lunch.

"We've been coasting in the snow; it was fun, but the tin tray wouldn't go very well. It wasn't shiny, you know, and it stuck sometimes."

"Well, isn't there a shiny one to be had?" asked Father.

"Yes, there is," said Nell, looking at Mother doubtfully, "but Lucy said we'd scratch it, so she couldn't let us have it. What do you think about it, Mother?"

"Oh, and it's big enough for both of us to go in at once, it would be so lovely," put in Evelyn.

"Well," said Father, laughing and looking at Mother, "all these advantages seem to weigh rather heavily against a little black japan, what do you think?"

"I think it sounds such fun that I am not at all sure I shan't go down the bank in it myself," answered Mother, "so you can tell Lucy that you have my full permission to use the new tray."

Directly lunch was over, the girls ran out to the pantry. "Lucy, Lucy, we may have the new tray, the other isn't shiny and it won't go properly, but Mother says we can have the new one."

"My goodness, it won't be fit to be seen when you bring it in again, but there it is, and I hope you will have some fun with it anyhow," said Lucy, cheerily.

"Evelyn," said Nell suddenly, when they got outside, "don't let's go in the garden; it will be far more fun to go up Hartley Hill and coast down the grass at the side of it; think what a glorious run that would be."

"Let's take the dogs then," said Evelyn, "and Nero can see how a sled ought to go." She ran round to let Nero and little Rab out of their kennel, and the whole party, including the tray, went up the hill.

They struck off the road and plowed their way through the deep snow until they came to the highest point, where the field sloped steeply down to the road without any fence, and then sloped away the other side of it to the orchard bank. They sat down together on the tray, which just held them, and were going to start, when Nero, who had no intention of being left out of the fun, and couldn't see any room on the tray, put two big snowy paws on his mistress's shoulders.

"Oh, Evelyn," called Nell, "we must tell him to lie down or he will upset us!"

"Lie down, Nero, wait here till we call you. That's a good dog," said Evelyn. Nero obediently lay down, watching the flying tray on its way down the hill. Didn't it fly too! The girls had their heels firmly pressed against the rim of the tray in front, and their arms round each other's waists to hold themselves in, and it seemed about two seconds from the time they started until they lay a laughing heap in the ditch at the bottom with the tray on the top of them, and little Rab jumping delightedly round them. At the top of the hill Nero still sat, like a black statue, till a wave of Evelyn's hand brought him galloping down through the snow.

"Wasn't that simply perfect! Let's go again," and they started up, dragging the tray after them. It was a pretty stiff climb, but the run down made it worth it every time, and once when they got half-way down, the tray suddenly spun round and round, and they both fell out. At last they went home, quite decided to coast every day as long as the snow lasted.

In a Little Wood

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I know of a beautiful green wood
With a big cowslip bed;
Where the little herb Robert is growing
So pinkily red;
And the dainty blue harebell and mallow
Look over its head.

The ragwort and coltsfoot are showing
Their hearts of bright gold;
And the bud of the tiny wood-sorrel
Quite soon will unfold,
And will lift its dear face to the morning
With pleasure untold.

The bloom of the May in the springtime
Hides many a nest
Of robin, and wren, and hedge-sparrow;
And the bees hum their best
In that wood with its exquisite sweetness,
That faces the west.

Teddy Asks About Fagging

Teddy is going to Raeburn College next term. It is a big boarding school where there are several hundred boys, and he is going to the same house in which his uncle lived at one time. So when his Uncle George came to stay with them for the week-end, Teddy thought he would ask him a lot of things he wanted to know about.

"Does every boy become a fag when he goes to Raeburn College?" Teddy asked his Uncle George the morning after he arrived and they were going out for a walk together.

"Have you never been told about fagging?" said his uncle as he looked at his nephew as they walked along side by side. But Teddy only shook his head.

"I'll tell you about fagging, if you like," said Uncle George.

"Oh, please do," said Teddy beamingly.

"Well," continued his uncle, "when a boy first goes to Raeburn he becomes a fag and he remains one until he has been there three years or he has been given his school colors, either for cricket or football, or he gets into the sixth form.

"At The Priory, which is the boarding house which you are going to, the house master selects six boys, usually those who have been there longest and who have most influence for good in the house, and makes them prefects. The duty of the prefects is to maintain order in the house.

"Now when a prefect wants anything done, he gets a fag to do it for him. All he has to do is to shout 'Fag,' and every fag who hears him must go at once."

"But don't a lot of fags sometimes go when they are not wanted?" asked Teddy.

"Yes, that very often does happen. If, however, 'Fag' is called and no one goes, because they think some one else has gone, the prefect will want to know why.

"At the beginning of the term a 'fag list' is put up on the notice board. Each prefect is given four fags and the fags for each prefect are shown on this list. The four fags are divided up into a head fag, a fire fag, a toast fag, and a study fag."

"But what is a fire fag?" asked Teddy looking up at his uncle.

"After you have been at Raeburn for a term or two you usually get a study. The studies are rather like small closets with a small window and a tiny fireplace in each one. Each prefect has one fag to clean out his study once a week, while his fire fag has to light his study fire every night. What you won't know about lighting fires after you have been a fire fag for a term or two won't be worth knowing, Teddy."

"Now I understand," said Teddy, "but what does a toast fag have to do?"

"During the autumn and spring terms," continued the old Raeburn boy, "there is a half holiday on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and on those days the toast fags have to make each prefect two large slices of toast for their evening spread."

"But isn't it all rather a bore, uncle?" said Teddy, as they reached the end of their walk and turned to go home again.

"No, it is nothing of the kind, Teddy. There is one more thing I will tell you. When a prefect leaves, he is always expected to give his fags a ripping good feed with strawberries and cream and plenty of iced cakes."

"I hope the prefect I am fag to leaves every term," said Teddy with a broad grin on his face.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

Hurrah! The snow has come at last

A Winter Walk

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Hurrah, the snow has come at last!
Once more the ground is white,
The air is full of whirling flakes,
Like feathers soft and light.

We do not take our sleds today;
All dressed up, forth we go,
And Susie brings her woolly lamb
That's never seen the snow.

A little bird sings over head.
We greet him pleasantly,
"How do you like this pretty storm?"
He answers, "Chickadee!"

We never raise the parasol,
It's just for looks, you know;
For woolly lamb and Sue and I
All like to see the snow.

How to Make Flying Birds

An interesting pastime is a game called "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." The patterns for the birds are given below. First you

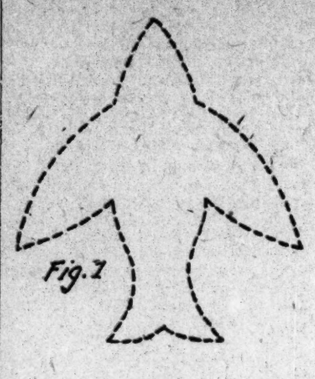

Fig. 1

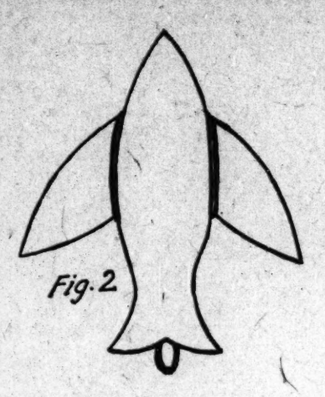

Fig. 2

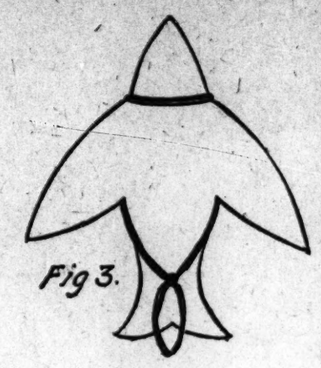

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

paste them on cardboard and when dry, cut out on dotted lines. Then take an elastic band, tie a knot in the middle, making a loop on each side of the knot—slip one loop over the bird's head, having a straight piece of elastic on the underside of the bird's neck—(just like putting on horse reins) over the wings near the body, then under the tail, the knot on the underside of tail—with loop hanging loose so as to use it to pull with. This is what makes the bird fly off your thumb.

When the birds are all made your game is ready to play. Each child has a turn at flying the birds, and all the other players must try to catch the birds while they are in flight. Each one catching a bird gets two counts, but if the bird settles down, that is falls to the floor, the one flying the bird gets one count to his credit.

To fly birds: Slip the straight part of elastic that is on under side of bird's neck over end of thumb, or catch it on thumb nail. But do not hold it fast. The bird will be sitting on top of first joint of thumb, now pull back tightly the elastic loop under the bird's tail, let it go as you would a sling shot and the bird will fly across the room. It is lots of fun and with a little practice you can send them sailing a good distance.

Figure 1—Pattern: Cut on dotted lines, then the bird is ready to paste on cardboard. When it is dry cut out and place elastic band (size 1½ inches long and very narrow) as directed, and shown in cuts two and three.

Figure 2—Upper side of bird showing elastic in proper position.

Figure 3—Under side of bird showing elastic in proper position.

Figure 4—Shows the left hand in proper position—keep fingers closed—thumb must be free—just slip the thumb under elastic on underside of bird's neck, but do not hold it fast with fingers.

Figure 5—Shows bird ready to fly—just pull back the elastic loop and let go.

A Journey Into Italy

I shall always remember my holiday in Italy. I came to that country straight from Switzerland, passing through a long tunnel running beneath the mountains which divide Switzerland from Italy. This tunnel was called the "Simplon." On entering it, I left behind me great snow-capped peaks, ice-rivers, mountain meadows, and rushing waterfalls; and as the train emerged at the other end, I found myself in a "land of beauty, garlanded with pine." The people, too, whom I saw in the fields, or on the platforms of the little stations we steamed through, were unlike the Swiss. The latter are mostly fair, sturdy, and very energetic. The people of Italy are nearly all dark, with brown eyes, and curling black hair. A few have copper-colored hair and blue eyes, but these are the exceptions.

The first place at which I stayed was the village of Stresa, on the shores of Lake Maggiore. The gardens of the hotel stretched down to the borders of the lake. They were filled with beautiful flowers, and adorned by great bushes of oleanders. These were perfectly glorious, covered with vivid salmon-pink clusters, which showed up against the blackish green of the cypress trees. At night one could sit in the garden, and by the brilliant light of the moon watch the big fish swimming deep down in the clear, blue water.

We only stayed at Stresa a short time. While there we visited two of a group of islands rising from the lake. At one time, these "Borromean Islands" were bare rocks, but an Italian called Count Borromeo had tons and tons of earth brought by ship and placed on the rocks, so that now the islands are glorious with a wealth of blossom. The largest of these is called "Isola Madre" (meaning "Mother Island").

We went to it in a little white boat, with a sun-canopy, and gained admission to the island by ringing a great bell which hung over an ancient stone gateway. The head-gardener himself admitted us, and showed us his famous wild garden. It was a wonderful spot—nearly every kind of plant flourished there: English flowers, Chinese blossoms, great Indian trees called deodars, Australian gum and eucalyptus trees, camphor-trees, bread-fruit trees (with fruit looking like little buns), banana, lemon and orange trees, tree ferns and tree heather, great lilies and other gorgeous flowers. My father measured the length of one Arum lily leaf, which proved as long as his umbrella. When we left Isola Madre, the gardener gave each of us a charming bouquet—Italians are very pleasant and friendly, and, like big children, are always ready to sing and play.

Leaving Stresa, I went by boat down the Lake of Lugano to the town of the same name. Lugano is a much larger place than Stresa—an old-fashioned town, with high, pinkish-purple hills, with groves of vines growing on the lower slopes. The lake itself is very large, and all along its shores are little white villages, each with its "Campanile," or bell-tower. The sound of these bells across the water is very sweet. Most of the houses are painted white or yellow, and many have pictures painted on their outer walls. All have rich golden-brown sunblinds, which look well against the blue water.

A pretty village near Lugano is called Gandria. It is built up a steep cliff, and is one bower of bloom. I saw no horses or mules, but village women carry loads in great long baskets nearly as tall as themselves.

One day we went by steamer up the Lake of Como. This is the longest, and perhaps the loveliest, of all these waters. At one little place where our boat stopped, a peasant came aboard, selling large peaches. It was not long before his basket was empty.

The Shepherd's-Purse

If you watch the fields and hedgerows carefully, there is not a single month in the whole year when you may not find some kind of wild plant in flower, though of course the gayest times are in spring and summer, for it is a sort of general rule that the daintiest and most beautiful flowers love only the warmer months.

A very hardy little plant that braves the hottest sun as well as the sharpest frosts is the shepherd's-purse, and often at this time of the year you may find patches of it covering the ground in field or garden and looking quite as strong and healthy as it did in the spring. Do you know the shepherd's-purse? It grows abundantly almost everywhere, and from a kind of rosette of bright green leaves, deeply cut up along the edges, it sends up a branching stem about a foot in height, the upper part of which bears a large number of tiny white flowers. Each little flower is borne singly on a short stem, and has only four petals; but the most distinctive part of the shepherd's-purse is the seed pod, which quickly follows the fall of the flowers, and it is from this that the plant gets its name. This little green pod is quite flat, but in outline is almost exactly the shape of a heart, with the pointed end attached to the stalk. When it ripens each half splits open, and then you will notice the tiny seeds inside like coins in a little purse, and will understand the meaning of the strange name by which this plant is known.

About a Glass House

There were two of them, and their names were Goldie and Sunset. Their glass house came with them. It was a large round bowl shaped like a globe; and when Jennie first saw it it was almost full of water, there were some pebbles and shells on the "floor," and Goldie and Sunset were swimming around in it and having the merriest time ever. Now I believe you have guessed what kind of little friends these were, and if you are saying, "I know! Fish!" you are right.

Goldie was just the color that his name tells you, and Sunset was the color the sky looks in the west just about the time the Sun goes down behind the hills on a clear day.

When Big Sister brought them from the store in the city to give to Jennie, she had to carry them in a paper carton such as ice cream comes in, and Goldie and Sunset didn't like it a bit—it was so dark in there, and there was so little room to swim. So when they were put into their lovely big glass house they were so happy to have the sun shining on them and have room to play tag with each other that it was no wonder Jennie thought they were swimming around so merrily just because they had come to be her pets.

Before they had been in their new home many days, when Jennie, or her little sister Dora came to feed Sunset and Goldie, they would swim to the top of the water, and if the little fingers were held close enough to the surface they would take their food right out of them.

Soon afterward Mother brought a snail from the city to put in the bowl with the fishes, and he was named Mr. Moss-back. When he moved he went so slowly you could hardly tell that he was moving. His shell was dark brown, and if anyone tried to touch him he drew his body right inside of it, so that he couldn't feel the touch. But you may be surprised to learn that, although Mr. Moss-back was so slow in his motions, he really was quite a worker. Yes, while Goldie and Sunset were spending all their time cavorting around, playing games with one another or trying to get some bits of food that had fallen down among the shells, Mr. Moss-back was cleaning their house for them. He would stay on the side of the bowl in one place for some time, and then move slowly over to another place and do the same thing, and everywhere he had been he left a bright clean place on the glass, which otherwise would have become quite cloudy-looking between the times that Jennie's mother gave it regular house-cleanings.

And perhaps you may like to hear about these house-cleaning times, for Sunset and Goldie just loved them, and if you ever have any little friends like these you will want to do the same thing for them. About twice a week, or oftener in warm weather, Mother put Goldie and Sunset in a large pan of water to which she had added a spoonful of pure salt, fishing them out of their bowl with a little net she had bought just on purpose for it; and while they had their salt-water bath she took all the stones and shells out and washed them in hot water, afterward rinsing them with cold. Then she carefully washed and dried the bowl, and, after replacing the shells and stones and putting the little plant, which served for a tree to play hide and seek, as well as for food, back into place she again filled it with fresh water. Then it was ready for the happy little swimmers and Mr. Moss-back to be put into it again, and they all looked cleaner and brighter than before.

In the spring a polliwog became a member of the fishes' household. Mr. Wolly-pog seemed a fitting name for him, and his motions were swift enough to make up for Mr. Moss-back's slow ones. How he did dart about from one place to another! Sunset and Goldie had to get in some decidedly quick motions themselves to keep out of the way, and he kept them busy guessing what he was going to do next. And grow! You cannot imagine, unless you have already known a polliwog, how fast he grew. That is, his head and body did, but his tail seemed to grow correspondingly shorter every day. Then, the first thing they knew, little slim legs began to appear, and presently Mr. Wolly-pog had completely disappeared and in his place had appeared the "cunningest little frog!" as the two little girls told Daddy when he came home. He was immediately named Anthony Rowley, and of course could not stay any longer to live in a glass house, so he was put out in the grass in a quiet corner of the back-yard. Mother told the girls he would find his way to the nearest frog-pond, where he would find plenty of friends of his own kind.

Where Do Stories Come From?

I've thought and thought about it quite a lot. So one day I asked my big chum. He ought to know because he sits in his study all morning long and writes them down on paper—not grown-up stories but real ones for you and me. He thought a bit and he laughed a bit, and this is what he said: "Stories, old chap?—I'll tell you a secret, you can pick them up anywhere."

It's true, too, I know, because I've kept my eyes open since then, and lots of times I've seen them peeking out at me. It's hard to catch them though, they will slip away so fast.

The fire in our grate's just full of them. That's where Aladdin's lamp must have come from, and I'm pretty nearly sure Tinker Bell sleeps there when Peter doesn't need him. Sometimes I see one flash out and run and sometimes they dance on the ceiling, but they come and go so quick you can't tell who they are.

Once, though, I saw an emperor with a crown on his head and a golden stick in his hand. He came out of his shining red palace with two blue dragons guarding the door and just—just as he opened his mouth to speak didn't nurse come in and poke the fire! If Mr. Hans Andersen had been there p'raps he'd have caught him and popped him into a book.

There are stories all around, if you just know where to look. In summer time, when the sun wakes you early and sends golden pictures creeping round your walls, these are stories, too—didn't you know? They aren't in any hurry, but if you try to catch one he slips through your fingers and won't be covered up. If only you could just give him one good squeeze maybe he'd talk a whole lot.

Sometimes stories hide in the flowers, specially in the foxgloves and mignonette. Sometimes a little tiny boy not half as big as me has one tucked away in his pocket and doesn't know a thing about it. You'll find 'em in coal scuttles and in dust pans or—or—even in railway trains; they're down in the rabbit holes and they float up with the smoke out of the engine's funnel. There's a story even in grandma's best bonnet and in grandpa's top hat. Shouldn't wonder if there's one now in this funny mist that's pushing up against our window panes. Maybe it's the Bellman riding a sea horse over white waves or maybe it's a circus clown balancing a lily leaf right on the tip of his nose. Come on! Let's poke our heads out and see.

On a Visit to Old Nebuchadnezzar

Though it was summer time as far as the calendar was concerned, there was a bright red coal fire in the fireplace, in front of which a man and a boy were sitting, and the reason why a fire was needed in summer was that here along the south side of Monterey Bay, California, which is exposed to the ocean, cold fogs and winds come in from the Pacific frequently during June and July. So the bit of a fire was very welcome for those who really wanted to be comfortable. It is a curious thing that this part of the coast is colder in midsummer than in winter, when there are no fogs.

"Tomorrow," in a low voice, said the man, who was none other than Uncle John himself, "I am going out to see an old friend." It was as though he was talking to himself. But the boy heard him and looked up from his book and asked,

"Going to see Joe down at the wharf?"

"No, not him," replied Uncle John.

"Well, then, the man who lives in the cabin on the hill?" the boy persisted.

"No-o-o-," Uncle answered, hesitatingly.

"Who, then, who, who, who?"

"I am going to see Nebuchadnezzar II," said the man with very great seriousness, but then after a minute, after he had watched the boy a while out of the corner of his eye, he burst out laughing.

"You don't know who Nebuchadnezzar II is, do you?"

"No," said the boy, "I—don't, unless it's one of those kings or something I've just started to study about in ancient history. I know who Artaxerxes was because he was in our reader."

The uncle laughed some more and then said, "Well, this isn't Artaxerxes. It's just Nebuchadnezzar II and he's my friend. He's a sea anemone down on the rocks." Then it was the boy's turn to laugh and he did laugh, for it was queer to call a sea anemone Nebuchadnezzar II.

"If you will get up in the morning when I do, you can go with me," said Uncle John. "We've got to be out there at low tide and that means about 5 o'clock." Edward, the boy, agreed, and so it was planned.

The next morning was one of those wonderful days when there was no fog and when the sky and sea were blue, and the two visitors to Nebuchadnezzar II set out with light hearts. There was just the least bit of a breeze from the sea whistling through the pines, and the road down to the rocks where the sea anemone lived wound along through the woods, a light tan color, so inviting and beautiful that it was easy to walk along it, and the boy and the man were soon down along the rocky coast. Uncle John led the way over great bowlders until they came to rocks all covered with wet moss, which the sea hides under its foaming waves when the tide comes in. At one of the largest rocks the man halted. This rock was in a kind of harbor of other rocks, some of which were above it and some on a level with it, and it was finely sheltered from the heavy seas when they should come in. Uncle John pulled back some of the seaweed hanging over this rock and disclosed quite a large hollow. In the very center of this hollow, on a part of the rock that was level, was the largest and most beautiful sea anemone Edward had ever seen. It had unfolded itself and looked like a wonderful flower of different shades of light blue and green and other tints. This was Nebuchadnezzar II.

"He is a beauty, isn't he?" said Uncle John, who was a great student of things that live in the sea. "Old Nebuchadnezzar and I have been acquainted now for 16 years. You see, Edward, I am studying sea anemones and I made friends with Nebuchadnezzar way back in 1904 and visit him every year or so that I can find out how long he stays here and how much he moves. He has been in that hollow now for all of those 16 years. Only a very little has he moved, for these anemones remain almost stationary, and only move very slowly sometimes over the surface of the rock to which they are attached.

"Nebuchadnezzar is called a simple polyp, an invertebrate having typically a hollow cylindrical body, which in general is as broad as high and, as you see, is more or less vase-like. It is like a flower, especially those having a name even longer than Nebuchadnezzar's. This name is mesembryanthemum." With that Uncle John let fall the seaweed and the sea anemone was hidden to view. Perhaps not until the next summer would that seaweed be lifted again, when the eighteenth annual visit to Nebuchadnezzar would take place. Edward felt that he had had a very great privilege given to him thus to see this great sea anemone and to become acquainted with him by name. As the boy and the man walked through the morning sunlight back to their home, Edward thought a great deal about what wonderful things are found in the sea, and how he would like to come to know them better.

A Definition

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I like baseball. When teacher asked
'Bout bats, I answered quick:
A spruce or maple one's the best.
(A bat's a baseball stick.)

But teacher smiled a little bit,
And up spoke Willie Gay:
"A bat's a sort of mouse with wings;
I saw one yesterday."

Today she took us all with her
Upon a "bacon bat";
I found it meant a picnic hike!
What do you think of that?

ELECTION RESULTS CALLED IN QUESTION

Supreme Tribunal in Spain Examines Disputed Results but Decisions Are Always Attacked Whatever They May Be

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Parliamentary life is at least interesting in Spain at the present time; it was hardly ever more so. After swearing he would never consent to govern without an absolute majority, Mr. Dato has tacitly consented, for it is at least sure that on this new Cortes making its beginning there was no majority for the government then. But something is hoped from the Supreme Tribunal, which is making the legal examination of a very large number of election results which are contested.

In the meantime it is one of the most interesting questions that have been propounded to a parliament, as to whether the government has a majority or whether it has not, nobody apparently being able to give a definite answer. In this situation there is some humor, and it is the kind of question that Mr. la Cierva, still harrying the government to the utmost of his incisive ability, as at the commencement, is not likely to permit to be overlooked. Despite the fact that the Count de Romanones has solemnly declared that he does not approve of such advanced obstructionist tactics as Mr. la Cierva is exerting, he is nevertheless supporting him fully and entirely, and doing no small amount of obstructionist work on his own account.

Liberal Support Uncertain

No other party element seems determined upon implacable and persistent opposition. The Socialists and the Reformists give voice to a few pretty protests sweetly now and then, and, though it be untrue, they lay themselves open by their frequent unnecessary timid support of the government to the charge flung at them occasionally that they are making a return for favors received.

The Maurists are evidently agreed to support the government in any serious crisis. The other Liberal elements are uncertain, but they, especially the Garcia Prietists and the Albists, are said to assist the government more than they ought to do, even though on the first big occasion—the division on the vote of confidence regarding the functionaries' strike—they walked out of the Chamber along with some other sections.

The Supreme Tribunal, which examines the disputed elections, is always attacked for its decisions afterward, and probably always will be while anything like the present system remains in force, and even though it were the most conscientious and efficient body conceivable. At present it is coming in for the usual assault, and it is being said everywhere that it has had the most definite instructions from the government to make that majority for it that the elections failed to yield, that is to say a sufficiency of the disputed results must be given to the government no matter what the nature of the protests, the evidences and the proofs might be. If this seems to people of other lands an amazing proposition or suggestion, it should be added that it is not the first time it has been known in Spain.

Irregularities Alleged

The Count de Romanones is hot upon its track at the present time. Referring in the Cortes the other day to some irregularities, he said that the cause of them was that the Supreme Tribunal had been convinced of the unavoidable necessity of awarding to the government the majority it had not succeeded in obtaining at the elections. The Count added that there was comment upon this circumstance everywhere. He directed his question to the Minister of Grace and Justice, but here Melquiades Alvarez intervened with the remark that the Minister could have nothing to say in such matters, the Minister himself then observing that that was what he was about to say, adding that when the disputed elections were handed over to the Supreme Tribunal no rules of procedure were given with them, and he had taken good care not to meddle in the matter.

But the Count de Romanones then added that some days ago Mr. Dato had intimated that he would rather take the decisions of the Supreme Tribunal than reject them, meaning that he expected them to be in his favor, and he, the Count, insisted that the conduct of the tribunal appeared to indicate that it was disposed to save the government. At this the Minister of Grace and Justice hotly protested, but the Count pleaded ingenuously that this was the only way he had of finding out if what was said was true or not.

Prestige Suffers

The Count being then apparently satisfied for the moment, up rose Mr. la Cierva with all his guns prepared. "It is notorious," he began, "that the government has not succeeded in obtaining a majority!" At this the Count de Bugallal who, as Minister of the Interior, had had the business during the election period of making the majority and had devoted himself to his task most assiduously and as it was considered effectively, interrupted with, "Oh, but it has got it." Mr. la Cierva responded with, "Then will you not tell us the figures, the number of your supporters?" "I do not wish to tell them," was the unexpected answer.

"He does not wish to tell them until the Supreme Tribunal has made all its reports," observed the Count de Romanones. Mr. la Cierva protested against the refusal of the Minister of the Interior to confess his majority. "What I say," said the Count de Bugallal, "is that I do not wish to give these figures now because I have spoken enough on this subject already." Mr. la Cierva would not desist from his importunity. "It is within the knowledge of everybody," he said, "that the government does not possess a majority, and without doubt it wants now to find in the Supreme Tribunal that elixir that gives life to what is wanting in it. In this way the prestige of that tribunal will suffer. Never did any government interfere with the elections like this one. There has been talk of telegrams addressed by the government to the presidents of the committees scrutinizing the votes . . ." The Count de Bugallal interrupted with, "To remind them to fulfill the law."

Rectitude of Tribunal

Mr. la Cierva went on: "I have no doubt of the rectitude of the Supreme Tribunal, but it might happen that the government should speak to the judges, saying that for reasons of high patriotism they should rise above the law. And I say to the government that, let the struggles and the aggravations between us be what they may, it is our duty to stop before the doors of the Supreme Tribunal, so that the damages of that imprudent electoral policy may not be increased."

The Count de Romanones had something more to say, and then Indalecio Prieto, the Socialist, who a year or two back when first he came from Bilbao to the Chamber spoke terrible speeches against most governments and especially those of the Conservative and monarchical kind, now put a good word in on behalf of the Ministry and the Supreme Tribunal, causing some to wonder what the Cortes was coming to.

Before the end of the session there were some strong incidents. Sanchez Guerra, the president of the Chamber, who had temporarily quitted the chair, came hurrying back to it when he found the assembly getting out of hand. He had to thank Mr. la Cierva then for not challenging his, the president's, own election, the final question as to which had arisen in his absence, and at the same time he asked the Chamber to remember that the Ciervists were quite within their rights in disputing the election decisions and calling for Parliament to vote on each one as it came from the Supreme Tribunal, as was being done.

Many Votes Taken

Mr. la Cierva, keen tactician, has established kindly relations with the president of the Chamber, who is a Conservative of different complexion from himself. The chief of the Ciervists at the finish turns to the Datists and asks them to keep in mind that some time they may be in opposition themselves and they may have to complain also of doubtful elections and challenge them just as he was doing then.

That was one sitting of the new Parliament; others of the same kind have followed. On the next day Mr. la Cierva insisted on the Chamber voting 50 separate times on various elections, and the day after on 72. Mr. Nougues, Socialist, protested against these hindrances to the labor of Parliament, but Mr. la Cierva retorted that the Left had done the same thing in the past, and they, the Ciervists, could not give way while there was a government here that had made the harshest attacks upon the Ciervists and had tried to exterminate them. Their severe protest was directed against the government that had forgotten the services that the Ciervists had lent to the country and to the monarchy. "Services to the King, who has gone hunting, while we must stay here," remarked Mr. Nougues.

So from day to day the argument has gone on. The Count de Bugallal has tried to justify the conduct of the government at the elections. He insisted that it had only done what other governments had done. The decree of dissolution that Mr. Dato signed was an exact copy of that which Mr. Maura had signed before on the preceding elections, with the single exception that Mr. Maura included in the same decree the dissolution of both chambers. So if there had been any infraction of the spirit of the law, enough to bring a government to judgment, at least let them observe chronological order. He defended the proceedings of the government and tried to justify the suspensions of the ayuntamientos during the election period.

COST OF WAR-TIME PLOWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The usual post-war investigation of accounts, which is proceeding under the direction of a committee of public accounts, recently issued a statement giving the losses incurred in plowing land to increase the country's grain crops during the height of the submarine menace. The final accounts for motor-tractor plowing and horse-plowing are expected to show a loss of about £3,000,000 on the former and about £1,000,000 on the latter. The original estimate of five acres plowed a day was two acres above the average ultimately reached. It is considered that farmers should have been charged higher rates.

WARSHIP BUILDING POLICY OF BRITAIN

Admiral Shows That Policy Has Never Been to Make Vessels Bigger and Bigger Because a Rival Navy Was Doing Same

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Great Britain, as already shown in these columns, is in the midst of a naval crisis of considerable gravity—the gravest situation that has arisen in the peace-time history of her navy. The future existence of the capital ship is being debated with vigor, and advocates in fear of the torpedo and the submarine, arguing for the doom of the battleship, are to be heard. Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, G. C. B., writing in the current number of The Nineteenth Century, combats the views of such advocates with a few plain deductions drawn from previous history and the recent war, together with the citation of statistics which should quiet unfounded fears.

Previous crises which occurred during the long maritime peace between the fall of Napoleon and the outbreak of the recent world war all related to the question of matériel, but the present one is shown to be of a different character. The British naval matériel as a whole, and in many of its details, was subjected to actual fighting experience, and the conclusions which experts have drawn are now being made public. There is said to have been an extraordinary and unprecedented revelation of disappointment with the results of the warship-building policy of the period immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. The policy has, in fact, been severely condemned even by those who might have been expected to defend it.

The Vessels at Jutland

The great majority of the more imposing units of the British fleet present at the Battle of Jutland were launched within the period of eight years which ended in August, 1914. The extreme wing of the advocates of the submarine threatened the continued existence of all men-of-war designed for operation on the surface of the water, but lately, it is thought, they have somewhat modified their views.

The cry that ships with only a short life behind them should be "scrapped," Admiral Bridge says, is not very new. It is merely an extension of what was heard about a dozen years ago. Out-and-out advocates of the submarine as the future dominant factor in naval warfare, however, refuse to appeal to previous experience and to profit by consideration of the success of the past. In Admiral Bridge's opinion, this attitude reveals a complete ignorance of the fact that the laws of strategy never change, that they were as valid and imperative in the days of Drake, of Hawkins and of Nelson as they were in the recent war.

These men who blind themselves to history's lessons fail to see, he states, that it is the methods and not the fundamental ideas which change with the adoption of novel implements of warfare. There are said to be not a few naval officers who feared that similar indifference had been dominating the naval construction policy of the later years of peace. In support and explanation of this, Admiral Bridge briefly outlines Great Britain's shipbuilding policy from the second half of the seventeenth century to present times.

Long-Lived Ships

It is clearly shown that throughout the period when the British Empire was winning and maintaining a predominant position on the sea, her men-of war were designed and equipped in accordance with the laws of strategy and fundamentals of tactics. For this reason the more important ships were long-lived. The Victory, Nelson's flagship, had been 40 years afloat at the date of Trafalgar; the flagship of the commander-in-chief of the Pacific station during the Crimean was dated from 1800. There was no deliberate policy of making the warships bigger, and ever bigger, simply because some rival navy was building larger ships. Any increase in size was for the purpose of increasing their volume of fire. As a matter of fact, it is stated, British men-of-war remained, on the whole, inferior in size to corresponding French ships, and considerably inferior to those of Spain.

Less than 10 years before the recent war, a new spirit began to dominate British plans of warship construction. The aim became that of turning out a ship which would be faster, more stoutly protected, and having her individual guns of greater power than any ship in existence. This necessitated great increase in dimensions and considerable increase in cost and produced the contention that all ships previously built should be scrapped, and the sums recently expended on shipbuilding programs regarded as money thrown away. Foreign navies entered the race and competition and warships continued to increase in size and cost. At the outbreak of the late war, no capital ship of the British Navy over eight years old was deemed fit to meet those of the enemy in line of battle, and it is now with such British battleships that disappointment is being expressed.

No Adequate Defender

These particular ships have brought forward no adequate defender, with the result that the field is left open to those people who maintain that the advent of the submarine has threatened the very existence of the capital ship. Admiral Bridge maintains, however, that such are neither clear nor consistent in their argument, for if the submarine is going to do all they claim for her, consistency demands that they should show why she cannot do to any ship on the surface what they assert can be done to the larger units of a fleet. They endeavor to show that they do not claim that all surface ships will be exterminated.

Admiral Bridge declares their want of consistency is that they were condemning, not all capital ships as such, but capital ships designed without reference to the requirements of strategic laws and tactics. Again, the Admiral points out, the believers in the future dominance of the submarine are resting their case on the performance of such craft against unarmed and helpless merchant ships and not against armed and equipped men-of-war.

Ignorance of Naval History

The general and almost complete ignorance of naval history, on the part of the population of the United Kingdom, is said to have been the cause of the consternation manifested in the war, and in order to answer the advocates of the theory that the end of the capital ship is near, it is necessary to see how far such consternation was justified. In proportion to the wealth and population of only that part of the Empire called the United Kingdom, Admiral Bridge states, Britain's losses in the recent war were smaller than they were in several earlier wars; and. this statement is supported by figures.

To those strategists who hold that the chief duty of the British Navy is to protect the country's commerce, Admiral Bridge would suggest that the principal aim of the British Navy should be to defeat the enemy's naval forces thoroughly, thereby adequately protecting British commerce and accomplishing other things as well. After the quotation of a few figures of tonnage of cargo brought into ports during the severest period of submarine activity, it is stated that "to talk of a submarine blockade, when nearly 2,000,000 tons can enter your ports with cargoes every month, is a misuse of language."

Deficiencies of Torpedo

It is then pointed out how comparatively ineffective torpedo-carrying submarines were, far less effective against fighting ships than the gun. So far, the torpedo has only proved itself capable of hitting once in 20 times. Doubtless it will be improved, but so will the weapons and methods that will be used to counteract it. The destroyers, light cruisers, depth charges, scouting and bomb-throwing aircraft have indeed made things unpleasant for the submarine, but, above all, the most deadly enemy of the submarine is the submarine herself, for if she is properly hunted in war she will look after herself instead of hunting other craft.

Remarking that the threat to the capital ship from the air is parallel to that from beneath the surface of the sea, Admiral Bridge sums up his article by saying: "We take it for certain that as long as there are capital ships in other navies we must also have them or we should be handing over the field to others. We may also take it for certain that the so-called 'dreadnaught' shipbuilding policy, with its huge and ever-rising costliness, now that no one cares to defend the ships built under it, will be abandoned; capital ships—if designed and armed in accordance with the requirements of strategy and tactics, and not merely that each may be bigger and more costly than the last—are not likely to disappear from navies as long as navies continue to exist. We have recently had some experience of the value of international agreements. When it is a case of limitation of armaments we had better bear it in mind."

SWISS SEEK LOANS ACROSS THE OCEAN

Government Negotiates for Large Sum to Cover Expense of Railway Electrification—Borrowing Abroad Opposed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—For some years past the municipal administration of two big Swiss cities has to a great extent been either in the hands of, or largely influenced by, a very radical section of the Social-Democratic Party: Berne, the federal capital, and Zurich, the largest town of the country and also its industrial and commercial center. Then the leaders of the Swiss extremists obtained more influence and this alarmed investors, with the result that the municipal loans, which proved an urgent necessity for both these communities owing to their steadily increasing financial deficits, were not well subscribed for by Swiss banks and capitalists, whose distrusts of future action, more especially their fear of a revolution, caused them to limit their subscriptions to the loans to a small portion of the required amounts.

In their plight the two towns received offers of a loan from American groups of financiers and bankers of $6,000,000. At first, the highly unfavorable conditions of the loans led to a rejection of the offers, but a very slight modification of those conditions resulted in final agreements. The money cost the borrowers between 10 and 11 per cent.

It is only two and three months ago since these "bargains" were struck. As for the confederacy, it had already borrowed in the United States $30,000,000 in August, 1919, and $25,000,000 in July, 1920, destined, for the major part, to cover the price of coal, grains and eatables purchased in America by the Swiss Government. At the present moment the latter is negotiating a much bigger loan for $50,000,000 to cover part of the enormous expense of the electrification of the entire Swiss railroad system as decided upon last year.

Better Terms Hoped For

A few days ago the press circulated the news that the Federal Council had abandoned the negotiations on account of the unfavorableness of the American capitalists' conditions. The government, however, has just denied this rumor as it expects to obtain better conditions. It is hoped that the next session of Parliament will be in a position to deal with the matter.

The confederacy can obtain all it wants in the home market, and decidedly on conditions somewhat better than in America. The fact is, however, that inland resources are now severely taxed by local loans, particularly cantonal and municipal ones, intended to meet the permanent deficits, or the subsidies to house-builders—or the ever-growing rise of public salaries. By raising such a large loan at home, it is argued, the Federal Council would tighten the market for the local authorities, quite apart from enhancing the cost of their loans. Besides electrification permitting of a considerable saving of coal, this saving, or part of it, might be spent on interest on the American loan.

The Fall in Exchange

The arguments of the opponents of foreign loans are numerous. Before the war, this country was a so-called "creditors' country." The loans obtained from France by Switzerland at low interest, between 1890 and 1910, led to Swiss investments abroad at higher rates of interest. Thus a considerable profit was reaped. But the war has proved that these profits were delusive. In transacting business of that kind, Swiss investors forgot that their own obligations were all in Swiss francs, while their advances were in all sorts of foreign currencies. The value of foreign currencies fell very much and thus wiped out all pre-war profits. The Swiss were warned against renewing this policy by exposing themselves to the risk of borrowing large sums from the United States, unless it could be proved that their country had ceased to be a creditors' state and had become a debtor one and that it was likely to remain so for some years to come.

However, this cannot by any means be proved to be the case, unfavorable though the financial position of Switzerland may have become on account of her losses as balanced against her diminished gains. Hence, it is argued that any Swiss loans from America, unless raised solely for the purpose of paying for American merchandise, must lead to fresh investments abroad, but in much more unfavorable circumstances than those prevailing at the time of the Swiss loans from France. At that time it was not difficult to invest profitably abroad with comparative safety, the stability of political and economical conditions reducing risks to a minimum, while nowadays the political and economical state of affairs is utterly chaotic in most countries.

Profits on Exchange Sought

Besides, American investors cannot be placed on a level with the small French capitalists, who bought Swiss securities as investments alone, and for this reason kept them even during the war despite all allurements to the contrary. The American buyer is above all interested in exchange profits, at least more so than in interest on capital; hence the Swiss might have to run the risk of seeing Wall Street throwing their bonds on the market, regardless of any damage to their credit, at the first critical moment. . . . And further, it is thought strange that better terms are accorded to American investors than to Swiss, and much higher commissions to foreign bankers than to inland ones.

The worst feature is the fact that American loans are bound to be expensive owing to the large fiscal duties on investments. Moreover, the Swiss have to borrow in dollars, thus incurring a big exchange risk. High though the Swiss dollar rate is at present, it is utterly impossible to foresee possible developments, and the loan might yet cost far more even than it would at present. The more so as America is in the habit of looking upon the whole continent of Europe as upon an entity; therefore, Switzerland will be included in any unfavorable American view of European conditions. The present high rate of the dollar in this country is partly due to this fact.

MR. STOREY OPPOSED TO DRINK PLEBISCITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The State Government is empowered by legislation to take a plebiscite this year on the question of prohibition. The Labor Premier, Mr. Storey, has decided, however, that such a procedure at the present juncture would be wholly inadvisable.

The board which was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the compensation that would have to be paid to the liquor interests has reported that the sum needed would be nearly £18,000,000. In the present circumstances of the State, such an expenditure is declared to be out of the question. Moreover, judging by the number of votes polled at the last general election Mr. Storey believes that the result would be so indecisive that a second referendum would be imperative. The cost of each of these appeals to the people is £50,000, and the treasurer, now that unemployment is so rife, can only with difficulty find money for unavoidable expenditure.

The amount to be paid as compensation, moreover, is independent, says the liquor party, of the expense that would be caused to the government by the increase in the number of unemployed if the breweries, hotels and distilleries were suddenly closed.

Onlookers, who remember that Queensland narrowly missed prohibition at its recent referendum, believe that the postponement of the New South Wales plebiscite is a proof of the apprehension in the liquor traffic ranks.

INDIAN WOMEN SEEK VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLD TOWN, Maine — Following the adoption of woman suffrage, the Indian women of the Penobscot tribe are seeking the right to vote in the tribal elections and share in the conduct of reservation affairs. The question was recently submitted to the Governor by Peter Nicolar who received a letter from the Attorney-General who said that the State would remain neutral in whatever the tribe decided upon. Tribal suffrage, he said, was entirely a matter for domestic adjustment.

PLAN TO CURB SPECULATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine — As a move to curb imposition by speculators, there is a bill in the Maine Legislature to require registration of dealers in real estate. It is pointed out that the proposed law is not designed to work hardship to the established dealers but to check operations of those handling questionable land schemes.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AUSTRALIA LEADS IN FIRST INNINGS

English Cricketers Are Likely to Return Home Without Victory Unless Improvement Is Shown in Their Matches at Sydney

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Saturday) — The Australian cricket team obtained a lead of 188 runs on the first innings in the fifth test match against the Marylebone Cricket Club, scoring 392 in answer to the visitor's 204. When play concluded today, the Marylebone Cricket Club had lost two men, Harry Makepeace and F. E. Wooley, for 14 runs in the second innings, and unless a decided improvement is shown, the Englishmen are likely to leave Australia without a single victory in the present test series.

A feature of the Australian innings today was the batting of C. G. Mccarteney who was making his first appearance since the first test match. He scored 170 and with J. M. Gregory, who knocked up 93, made a fourth wicket stand that effectively destroyed England's prospects of a lead on the first innings. W. W. Armstrong, the Australian captain who will also skipper the team that will visit England this summer, was caught off P. H. G. Fender's bowling before he had scored. Fender had a hand in the disposal of seven Australian batsmen.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS IRELAND AT SOCCER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday)—Scotland defeated Ireland by 2 goals to 0 Saturday in an international Association football match here this being Ireland's second defeat of the season and Scotland's second victory. Thirty-five thousand people witnessed the contest for which there were several changes from the originally selected teams. The Scottish side was superior throughout and within 15 minutes Andrew Wilson had opened the scoring, though it was from a penalty kick awarded David Rollo. The Irish halves were weak and failed completely to hold the Scottish forwards, being especially nonplussed by the opposing left wing, Joseph Cassidy and Alexander Troup. But for the efforts of Elisha Scott in the Irish goal the score must have been much bigger than it was, for out of 11 men only Scott, Rollo and Louis Bookman played up to international form. At half time Scotland was still ahead and just before the final whistle, Cassidy, after prolonged pressure by the visiting attack, scored Scotland's second goal. The summary:

SCOTLAND	IRELAND
Troup, ol	or, McGregor
Cassidy, il	ir, Ferris
Wilson, c	c, McKinney
Miller, ir	il, Hamil
McNab, or	ol, Bookman
McMullan, lh	rh, Lacey
Graham, ch	ch, Smith
Halley, rh	lh, O'Brien
McStey, lb	rb, Mulligan
Marshall, rb	lb, Rollo
Campbell, g	g, Scott

Score—Scotland 2, Ireland 0. Goals—Wilson, Cassidy for Scotland. Referee—A. Ward. Time—Two 45m. periods.

CANADIENS EASILY DEFEAT HAMILTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Canadiens defeated Hamilton in the Montreal Arena Saturday night by the one-sided score of 13 to 6. The Hamilton team did not have Matte and played its new man Reise. For the first 10 minutes they held their own, but after that their defense could not stand the continual onslaught of the Canadien forwards and shot after shot went into their net till a full half-dozen were counted. Then, when about 10 minutes of the second period were gone, Malone, the former Quebec star, broke into the scoring on behalf of Hamilton. In the last period the Canadiens eased up somewhat and Malone passed Vezina a couple of times before the 10-minute mark was passed, Couture also scoring 1 goal. The summary:

CANADIENS	HAMILTON
Pitre, lw	rw, Couture
Lalonde, c	c, Malone
Berlinquette, rw	lw, Prodgers
Corbeau, cp	p, Carpenter
Mummery, p	cp, Reise
Vezina, g	g, Lockhart

Score—Canadiens 13, Hamilton 6. Goals—Lalonde 3, Pitre 3, Wilson 3, Mummery 2, Corbeau, Arbour for Canadiens; Malone 3, Couture 3 for Hamilton. Referee—Lou Marsh. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NORTHWESTERN FIVE LOSES ANOTHER GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Northwestern University's basketball team lost one more game in the Conference season here Saturday night at the hands of the team from Purdue University. Northwestern's frequent fouling, which gave Capt. D. S. White '22 of the Purdue team ample opportunity to increase the score one point at a time, accounted in large measure for her defeat. Captain White threw 10 goals from fouls, and 3 from the floor. Final score was 24 to 15.

H. W. McKenzie '23, Northwestern, at right guard played his usual consistent game, throwing 7 goals from foul and 1 from the floor. V. E. Franzen '23, playing right forward for Northwestern, played a fast game, which resulted in 2 goals from the floor. A. B. Masters '23, Purdue, at left guard, found it easy to shift through a crowded floor and threw 2 goals from beneath the basket. Captain White's long distance goals were the feature of the game. The summary:

PURDUE	NORTHWESTERN
Chaffee, Eversman, Holwerda, lf	rg, McKenzie
White, rf	lg, Patterson
Coffing, c	c, Holmes
Hider, lg	rf, Franzen
Miller, rg	lf, Lyman, Palmer, Saunders

Score—Purdue University 24, Northwestern University 15. Goals from floor—White 3, Masters 2, Eversman, Chaffing for Purdue; Franzen 2, Patterson, McKenzie for Northwestern. Goals from foul—White 10 for Purdue; McKenzie 7 for Northwestern. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—H. L. Ray.

IRELAND WINS FROM SCOTLAND

Thirty-Ninth Annual International Rugby Football Match Between These Countries Is Close

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—The thirty-ninth international Rugby football match between Irish and Scottish national teams took place today and ended in a narrow victory for the Irishmen by 9 points to 8. The game was largely a battle of rival packs, the rear division on each side showing a slight lack of finish.

Three minutes after the kickoff J. W. McCrow secured the ball in his own half and enabled John Hume to open the scoring for Scotland between the posts. Subsequently the kick was successfully taken by G. H. Maxwell. Following a hard Irish attack W. A. Cunningham was put in motion by T. M. McClelland and enabled Denis Cussen to get over the Scottish line. This try was not converted. The Scotsmen soon increased the lead, however, A. T. Sloan scoring a try from a pass given him by Hume and half-time arrived with Scotland leading by 8 points to 3.

The second half was fast, but the Irish forwards who did so well against the English 15 recently began to get the upper hand and smart movement between A. H. Courtney and Cunningham enabled the latter to score, the goal kick proving unsuccessful. A hard rally saw the Irishmen again besieging the visitors' line and finally G. V. Stephenson went over far out. Then play waxed fast until the final whistle, but neither team was able to improve upon the score. The summary:

IRELAND	SCOTLAND
Bermingham, f	f, McDougall
Collopy, f	f, Maxwell
Courtney, f	f, Bannerman
Doherty, f	f, Gallie
Halloran, f	f, McCrow
McClelland, f	f, Shaw
Purcell, f	f, Buchanan
Stokes, f	f, Murray
Mayne, sh	fh, Donald
Cunningham, fh	sh, Hume
Cormac, lw	rw, Carmichael
Foster, lc	rc, Gracie
Stephenson, rc	lc, Stewart
Cussen, rw	lw, Sloan
Crawford, b	b, Forsayth

Score—Ireland 9, Scotland 8. Tries—Cussen, Cunningham, Stephenson for Ireland; Hume, Sloan for Scotland. Goal—Maxwell for Scotland. Referee—John Baxter. Time—Two 40m. periods.

IOWA STATE BEATS GRINNELL COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa—After taking a 15-to-10 lead in the first half of their Missouri Valley Conference basketball game here Saturday, Iowa State College almost went down to defeat when Grinnell College rallied brilliantly at the beginning of the second half and ran the score up to a 1-point lead. A free throw by H. L. Shepard '21 tied the count, however, and a field goal by J. N. Currie 22, put Iowa State out of danger. From this point the close guarding of Currie and H. E. Woodward '22, prevented Grinnell from scoring.

The fast floor work of Shepard and J. C. Greene '23, enabled Iowa State to penetrate the Grinnell defense repeatedly in the first half for closein shots. The Cardinal and Gold was handicapped, however, by an inability to hit the basket consistently. Grinnell resorted largely to long shots. W. N. Macy '22, played a good game at running guard for Grinnell, breaking up many of the Iowa State plays and scoring 2 goals from the field. The summary:

IOWA STATE	GRINNELL
Green, lf	rg, Winter
Shepard, rf	lg, Macy
Innes, c	c, Fearing, Benz
Woodward, lg	rf, Evans
Currie, rg	lf, Benz, Whitehill

Score—Iowa State College 25, Grinnell College 20. Goals from floor—Currie 3, Shepard 2, Innes 2, Woodward 2, Green 1 for Iowa State; Evans 3, Benz 2, Winter 2, Macy 2 for Grinnell. Goals from foul—Shepard 5 for Iowa State; Benz 2 for Grinnell. Referee—Frank Lawler. Time—Two 20m. periods.

CORNELL WINS MEET BY NARROW MARGIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Cornell University won the triangular indoor track and field meet from Dartmouth College and Harvard University Saturday with 36 1-5 points, Dartmouth being second with 35 3-5 and Harvard last with 26 1-5. It was one of the most interesting set of games held in this city and the outcome hinged on the very last event, the relay race which Cornell won by inches.

Capt. E. J. Thomson of Dartmouth equaled a world's record by winning the 45-yard hurdles in 6s. E. O. Gourdin of Harvard and J. A. Shelburn of Dartmouth were the only double winners. Cornell won all three places in the 1000-yard run.

LEAGUE TEAMS RENEW SERIES

No Changes in the Leadership in Any of the Divisions—Two Glasgow Cup Tie Games Played, Alloa Losing One

ENGLISH FOOTBALL STANDING

First Division

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Burnley	19	3	7	65	22	45
Newcastle United	17	7	5	54	30	39
Liverpool	14	6	9	50	26	37
Everton	13	7	10	48	39	36
Bolton Wanderers	12	6	11	58	36	35
Tottenham Hotspurs	14	10	5	59	39	33
Middlesbrough	13	9	7	40	38	33
Manchester City	14	11	4	42	39	32
Woolwich Arsenal	10	9	10	43	43	30
Manchester United	13	9	7	47	44	29
Sunderland	10	11	8	41	45	28
West Bromwich	9	10	10	38	41	28
Aston Villa	11	13	6	45	51	28
Bradford City	8	10	11	39	41	27
Chelsea	10	11	7	31	38	27
Blackburn Rovers	7	10	12	39	40	26
Preston North End	10	13	5	40	39	25
Huddersfield Town	8	15	7	24	39	23
Sheffield United	5	15	12	27	53	22
Oldham Athletic	5	12	12	34	65	22
Derby County	3	15	12	24	41	18
Bradford	5	17	7	32	55	17

Second Division

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Birmingham	17	6	6	57	25	40
Cardiff City	15	4	8	41	22	38
Bristol City	15	5	8	34	17	38
Blackpool	16	8	6	37	27	38
South Shields	14	8	7	48	28	35
West Ham United	13	10	6	37	19	32
Bury	12	11	6	35	35	30
Leicester City	11	10	8	32	35	30
Clapton Orient	11	10	8	29	32	30
Notts County	10	10	9	34	29	29
Wolverhampton	12	12	5	38	44	29
Rotherham County	9	11	10	29	29	28
Port Vale	10	11	7	38	33	27
Stoke	9	10	9	36	31	27
Leeds United	11	14	5	31	36	27
Notts Forest	9	12	8	37	37	26
Hull City	6	9	13	30	37	25
Barnsley	7	11	10	29	31	24
Fulham	8	12	7	24	35	23
Sheffield Wednesday	7	15	8	25	41	22
Stockport County	6	17	6	32	63	18
Coventry City	6	16	6	25	58	18

Third Division

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Crystal Palace	18	7	5	45	24	41
Swindon Town	16	5	7	50	33	39
Southampton	13	6	9	44	22	35
Queens Park	14	9	5	44	24	33
Merthyr Town	12	8	9	48	34	33
Watford	14	9	4	42	28	32
Swansea Town	11	7	10	35	34	32
Millwall Athletic	14	11	4	34	35	32
Luton Town	12	9	7	49	56	31
Plymouth Argyle	7	5	15	26	18	29
Grimsby Town	11	11	7	33	38	29
Northampton	12	11	5	36	42	29
Exeter City	6	9	14	31	35	26
Brighton and Hove	9	12	8	34	43	26
Norwich City	7	11	11	27	34	25
Bristol Rovers	10	13	5	38	42	25
Southend United	9	14	5	27	39	23
Portsmouth	6	12	10	30	34	22
Newport County	9	15	4	30	48	22
Reading	9	17	4	29	45	22
Brentford	7	14	7	38	46	21
Gillingham	4	16	8	23	57	16

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	27	1	3	73	20	57
Celtic	25	3	4	69	21	54
Partick Thistle	16	8	9	48	30	41
Airdrieonians	15	11	8	56	46	38
Hearts	14	10	9	49	40	37
Third Lanark	16	14	4	64	48	36
Dundee	13	8	10	49	31	36
Greenock Morton	12	10	12	48	43	36
Motherwell	13	9	9	53	40	35
Hibernians	14	13	7	46	46	35
Kilmarnock	12	15	7	47	59	31
Clyde	14	14	2	44	43	30
Academicals	10	13	10	31	42	30
Ayr United	10	12	10	35	51	30
Aberdeen	9	12	11	35	38	29
Albion Rovers	9	14	10	47	58	28
Raith Rovers	12	17	3	42	49	27
Falkirk	9	14	9	44	57	27
Queens Park	8	13	10	32	59	26
Clydebank	4	14	13	30	49	21
St. Mirren	6	25	4	36	68	16
Dumbarton	6	24	3	29	77	15

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The ordinary English Association Football League program was reverted to Saturday, after a break necessitated by games in the third round of competition for the English Cup; but no change of leadership has to be recorded in any division, the top team in each case managing successfully to court victory. Although the scoring ruled low and the games were evenly contested, the feature of the day was the absence of drawn matches, only three out of 33 engagements in the English league failing to yield decisive results.

Burnley, the leading side in the First Division which recently eclipsed all records so far as immunity from defeat goes and yet lost to Hull City in a cup tie fixture, came back to the winning path Saturday at the expense of the Bolton Wanderers and has now placed 65 goals to its credit since the commencement of the season, this being the highest goal total in the English league and is surpassed only by the Glasgow Rangers and the Celtic in the Scottish League.

In Scotland two matches were held in the second round replay for the Scottish Cup and the Glasgow Rangers applied a closure to the Alloa team's meteoric career in the present competition. Ten games took place in the Scottish League, nine teams failing to find the net. The biggest win of the day was Ayr United's success against Clydebank. The results:

First Division

Bradford City 2, *Aston Villa 1.
*Bradford 1, Blackburn 1.
*Newcastle 2, Middlesbrough 0.
Arsenal 1, *Preston 0.
Derby 1, *Sheffield United 0.
*Oldham 2, Manchester City 0.
*Burnley 3, Bolton 1.
Everton 1, *Chelsea 0.
*Liverpool 4, Huddersfield 1.
*Manchester United 3, Sunderland 0.
*Tottenham 1, West Bromwich 0.

Second Division

*Stockport 3, Coventry 0.
*Hull 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
*Wolverhampton 3, Stoke 3.
*Barnsley 3, Fulham 1.
Cardiff 2, *Notts Forest 1.
*South Shields 1, Notts County 0.
*Bristol City 1, West Ham 0.
Birmingham 1, *Bury 0.
*Clapton 1, Leeds 0.
Blackpool 1, *Port Vale 0.
*Rotherham 1, Leicester 1.

Third Division

*Northampton 1, Reading 0.
*Watford 2, Bristol Rovers 1.
Queens Park 1, *Exeter 0.
*Merthyr 4, Luton 1.
Grimsby 1, *Millwall 0.
Brighton 4, *Newport 0.
*Plymouth 1, Swansea 0.
Brentford 2, *Portsmouth 0.
*Southend 1, Southampton 0.
*Swindon 4, Norwich 2.
Palace 1, *Gillingham 0.

Scottish Cup—Replays

*Albion Rovers 0, Armadale 0.
*Glasgow Rangers 4, Alloa 1.

Scottish League

*Hearts 3, Third Lanark 0.
Hibernians 2, *St. Mirren 0.
*Academicals 2, Falkirk 0.
*Dundee 0, Raith 0.
Celtic 2, *Queens Park 0.
Greenock 1, *Aberdeen 0.
*Clyde 3, Airdrieonians 0.
*Ayr 5, Clydebank 1.
*Dumbarton 2, Motherwell 0.
*Partick 1, Kilmarnock 1.

*Home team.

FAST HOCKEY GAME IS WON BY VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Playing in the Pacific Coast Hockey League Friday night a brand of hockey of the most brilliant kind, featured by splendid team work and hard checking the Victoria septet for the fifth time in succession defeated the coast champions.

The home team played its best game this season and while the Seattle machine worked splendidly, Morris, Walker and Foyston were too closely watched to get in the shot which meant a score. Holmes had to save within the first three minutes from Frederickson, Dunderdale and Oatman and Frederickson flashed the puck past Holmes after he had saved from Dunderdale. Seattle came right back like a whirlwind, but found in Johnson a worthy defense man, and he broke up the numerous combined efforts of Riley, Walker and Foyston. The second period was only a minute old when Frederickson and Oatman bore down on Holmes, drew the Seattle defense and scored. With the score 2 to 0 against them at the opening of the final period, it was expected that the Seattle septet would show some of its wonderful combined play. This they did for about a minute, and then the home boys secured the upper hand, Holmes being constantly called upon to save from nearly every opponent, but Frederickson beat him for the third time about 10 minutes before time. The summary:

VICTORIA	SEATTLE
Dunderdale, lw	rw, Morris
Johnson, r	c, Foyston
Frederickson, c	r, Walker
Oatman, rw	lw, Riley
C. Loughlin, ld	rd, Rickey
W. Loughlin, rd	ld, Roe
Fowler, g	g, Holmes

Score—Victoria 3, Seattle 0. Goals—Frederickson 3 for Victoria. Substitutes—H. Meeking, G. Meeking for Victoria. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MISSOURI FIVE WINS BOTH GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—The fast University of Missouri team won two consecutive Missouri Valley Conference basketball games from University of Kansas on Robinson Gymnasium court here Friday, 33 to 17 and Saturday 41 to 30. The Missouri team had the best of the game Friday after the first few minutes of play. Kansas held the visitors to an even score, 18 to 18, in the first half of the game here Saturday. The game was a battle royal from start to finish and was unquestionably the best game played here this season. During the last half Missouri forged ahead. Capt. C. L. Williams, Missouri center, was the star of both games. He made short and long shots at the baskets from all angles of the court. He also made pretty baskets with both hands, and played a wonderful defensive game. The summaries:

First Game

MISSOURI	KANSAS
Bond, lf	rg, Uhrlab
G. Browning, A. Browning, rf	lg, Endacott
Williams, c	c, Wulf, Olson
Bunker, lg	rf, Rody, Houck
Coffey, Wackher, rg	lf, Woestemyer, Bennett

Score—University of Missouri 33; University of Kansas 17. Goals from floor—Williams 6, Bond 4, G. Browning, Bunker, Wackher for Missouri. Rody 4, Woestemyer, Wulf for Kansas. Goals from foul—Williams 7 for Missouri; Uhrlab 5 for Kansas. Referee—R. R. Sermon. Umpire—L. E. Edmonds.

Second Game

MISSOURI	KANSAS
Bond, A. Browning, lf	rg, Uhrlab
G. Browning, rf	lg, Endacott, Meeker
Williams, c	c, Wulf
Bunker, lg	rf, Rody
Coffey, Wackher, rg	lf, Woestemyer, Houck

Score—University of Missouri 41; University of Kansas 30. Goals from floor—Williams 7, Bond 3, G. Browning 2, Coffey 2, Bunker for Missouri; Rody 6, Wulf 2, Uhrlab 2, Endacott, Houck for Kansas. Goals from foul—Williams 11 for Missouri; Uhrlab 6 for Kansas. Referee—R. R. Sermon. Umpire—L. E. Edmonds.

NEW CONFERENCE FORMED

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Southern Intercollegiate Conference was formed here Saturday with 15 leading colleges of the South enrolled. Rules adopted at the meeting governing every form of college sport are said to be stricter than those prevailing in any similar organizations.

BOSTON WINS EASILY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Boston Athletic Association hockey team defeated St. Nicholas here Saturday in a United States Amateur Hockey Association championship game, 5 to 0.

PEARSON REACHES THE FINAL ROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — S. W. Pearson, of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, recent winner of the Pennsylvania State squash championship and former national title holder, advanced to the final round of the national squash championship at the Morgantown Cricket Club Saturday when he defeated Constantine Hutchins of Boston, in three straight sets.

Hewitt Morgan of New York, disposed of W. Hutchins of Baltimore, Maryland, state champion, in a hard-fought match and earned the right to play M. L. Newhall, of Detroit, who drew a bye. The winner of the Morgan-Newhall match will play Pearson for the championship. As only those who win state championships are eligible to play for the national title, naturally the field of entries is limited. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated Constantine Hutchins, Boston, 15—5, 15—7, 15—5.

Hewitt Morgan, New York, defeated W. Hutchins, Baltimore, 15—8, 13—15, 15—8, 15—8.

In the national intercity matches played Saturday between Boston and Detroit, the former won easily, 3 to 1. One of the most imposing victories was turned in by R. A. Powers of Boston, when he defeated A. T. O'Brien of Detroit, 15—11, 17—16, 15—6.

G. D. Hayward, Boston disposed of A. H. Griffiths, Detroit, 15—13, 15—11, 15—9.

M. T. Wendall, Boston, defeated J. A. Moore, Detroit, 15—10, 15—8, 13—15, 15—9.

At a banquet Saturday night, the National Squash Racquet Association was formed and the following officers and executive committee elected:

F. P. Clark, Germantown C. C., president; M. L. Newhall, Detroit, vice-president; F. W. Buxton, Boston, secretary and treasurer; executive committee: Constantine Hutchins, Boston, chairman; A. Wilson, Montreal; A. H. Griffiths, Detroit; W. Hutchins, Baltimore; S. W. Pearson, Germantown C. C., Philadelphia; Hewitt Morgan, New York.

SOUTHERN COLLEGES REACH SEMI-FINALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia — University of Kentucky, University of Georgia, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Georgia School of Technology remain undefeated in the Southern Intercollegiate Association basketball tournament being held here. The second round of the tournament has been completed and today the University of Georgia and Georgia School of Technology meet, while Kentucky and Mississippi play each other and the winners of the above games meet in the finals Tuesday night.

The University of Georgia five had a hard time in winning over Auburn Saturday night and until the last five minutes of play it was nip and tuck, both sides forging ahead for brief intervals. Georgia finally won 32 to 24.

Georgia School of Technology had another hard battle to win out in the second round, the University of Alabama forcing the White and Gold to the limit for the latter to win 31 to 22. Alabama was leading 14 to 12 at the end of the first half. Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical had little difficulty in defeating Milsaps College 28 to 11. Kentucky easily won over Mercer College 49 to 25. Kentucky is considered to have probably the best chance to win the championship with the University of Georgia a close second.

Kentucky, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical, Milsaps, and Mercer emerged winners in the first round, Friday night. Kentucky won handily 50 to 28 over Tulane University. Mercer defeated the University of South Carolina 50 to 22. Milsaps caused a surprise winning over the strong University of Tennessee team 46 to 29. Mississippi had little difficulty in defeating the Furman University five 41 to 7.

YALE OVERWHELMED BY HARVARD SEVEN

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Harvard varsity hockey team made it two straight from the Yale varsity at the Boston Arena Saturday night thereby winning the Harvard-Yale-Princeton championship in this sport as well as the collegiate championship of the United States. The score of Saturday's game was 13 to 1.

Harvard presented a strong lineup and the Elis were no match for the Crimson. Only one goal was scored during the first period; but after Capt. Robert Carson 2d '21 scored Yale's only goal, in the second period, the Crimson seemed to wake up and from then on there was a steady bombardment of the Yale goal. The summary:

HARVARD	YALE
Bacon, Angier, lw	rw, Reid, L. Foster
Bigelow, Baldwin, r	c, Shiras
Snelling, Buntin, c	r, Bulkley
Baker, Martin, rw	lw, R. Foster, Griscom
Owen, E. Stillman, cp	p, Van Ingen
Humphrey, E. Stillman, p	cp, Carson
Holmes, C. Stillman, g	g, Root, Diependorf

Score—Harvard University 13, Yale University 1. Goals—Bigelow 3, Owen 3, Bacon 2, Snelling 2, Buntin, Angier, Baker for Harvard; Carson for Yale. Referees—Fred Rocque and Ernest Doody. Time—Three 15m. periods.

YALE SWIMMERS WIN AND BREAK RECORD

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale defeated the University of Pennsylvania in their dual swimming meet here Friday night 37 points to 16 and in the course of the meet established a new United States intercollegiate record for the 200-yard relay, the four Eli swimmers covering the distance in 1m. 33 1-5 s.

Pennsylvania entered a team of only four swimmers and won only two events. The summary:

50-Yard Swim—Won by M. F. Armstrong, Pennsylvania; R. F. Solley, Yale, second; Daniel Tyler Jr., Yale, third. Time—25⅗s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by F. de P. Townsend, Yale; W. D. Banks, Yale, second; M. F. Armstrong, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1m. 1⅗s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by H. R. Marshall, Yale; F. H. Cooke, Yale, second; Kenneth Rainbo, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 34s.

220-Yard Relay Race—Won by Yale University (W. L. Jelliffe, C. D. Pratt, L. P. Thurston, Edwin Binney Jr.). Time—1m. 38⅕s.

Fancy Diving—Won by J. K. Pollard, Yale, 99.7 points; P. H. Crane, Yale, second, 97 points; M. F. Armstrong, Pennsylvania, third, 92.3 points.

Plunge for Distance—F. H. Kohler and J. P. Bursh tied for first, 72ft. 6in.; N. T. Guernsey, Yale, third, 70ft.

ST. PATRICKS KEEP UP WITH CANADIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—By winning Saturday night's game from Ottawa by a score of 4 to 2, St. Patricks kept even with the Canadiens in the lead of the second half of the National Hockey Association's championship race. They will meet the Canadiens in Montreal tonight, it being one of the dates which was changed when the second half was set forward one week. Saturday's game was fast and hard fought and in the first period the visitors had decidedly the better of the play, St. Patricks playing carelessly on the atack and bunching close in front of the nets on the defense. Excellent work in the goal by Vernon Forbes, however, kept Ottawa efforts down to 1 goal while two very clever plays by Noble and Smyllie resulted in 2 goals for St. Patricks. The latter showed great improvement in the second and third periods, especially in the second, when, although they scored only 1 goal, they had at least 75 per cent of the play. For the locals Noble, Dye, Cleghorn, and Smyllie played very aggressive and clever hockey, while Gerard and Boucher were the best for the visitors. The summary:

ST. PATRICKS	OTTAWA
Randall, Smyllie, lw	rw, Broadbent, Darragh
Noble, c	c, Nighbor, Bruce
Dye, rw	lw, Denneny
Cleghorn, ld	rd, Gerard
Cameron, Stuart, rd	ld, Boucher
Forbes, g	g, Benedict

Score—St. Patricks 4, Ottawa 2. Goals—Dye 2, Cleghorn, Cameron for St. Patricks; Broadbent, Gerard for Ottawa. Referee—Cooper Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WISCONSIN BEATS CHICAGO QUINTET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—In a close guarding game featured by brilliant long shots and fast play University of Wisconsin defeated University of Chicago at basketball here Saturday night 25 to 19. The Badgers jumped into the lead at the start and held it through the game.

The first half ended 14 to 7. R. D. Birkoff '21 played a fast floor game for the Maroon besides adding 9 free throws and 1 field goal. C. W. McIntosh '22, playing at center for the Cardinal, played a great all-round game. The long shots of C. F. Ceaser '22 and the wonderful defensive game played by R. F. Williams '23, were outstanding features of the Badger play. W. A. Taylor '22, Wisconsin captain, played a clever offensive game. The summary:

WISCONSIN	CHICAGO
Taylor, Tebell, lf	rg, McGuire
Ceaser, J. Williams, rf	lg, Crisler
McIntosh, c	c, Halladay
R. Williams, lg	rf, Birkhoff
Frogner, rg	lf, Vollmer

Score—University of Wisconsin 25, University of Chicago 19. Goals from floor—Taylor 3, Ceaser 3, McIntosh 3, R. Williams, J. Williams for Wisconsin; Halladay 3, Birkhoff, Vollmer for Chicago. Goals from foul—Taylor 3 for Wisconsin; Birkhoff 9 for Chicago. Referee—F. H. Young. Umpire—H. G. Reynolds.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS ILLINOIS QUINTET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—The University of Michigan defeated the University of Illinois in a rough game Saturday night, 24 to 18. C. R. Carney '21 was sent in early in the second half, but could not break through the Wolverine defense. A. J. Karpus's foul shooting kept Michigan always ahead as many fouls were called on both teams. The summary:

MICHIGAN	ILLINOIS
Karpus, lf	rg, Sabo, Collins
Miller, Whitlock, rf	lg, Vail
Dunne, c	c, Reitsch
Williams, lg	rf, Walquist
Rea, rg	lf, Mee, Carney

Score—University of Michigan 24; University of Illinois 18. Goals from floor—Miller 3, Dunne 2, Rea, Karpus for Michigan; Carney 2, Vail for Illinois. Goals from foul—Karpus 10 for Michigan; Vail 8, Mee 4 for Illinois. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—Day Peckinpaugh.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS, 18 TO 13

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Columbia University wrestlers lost four out of seven bouts in a hard-fought match with Pennsylvania University here Saturday.

NAVY BEATS WEST VIRGINIA

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Although the University of West Virginia wrestling team gave their opponents, the United States Naval Academy, a stiff opposition, they lost, 26 to 4, in a match here Saturday.

BADGER DEFENDS SKATING TITLE

Boston Expert Is Successful in School Figures and Free Skating for International Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — S. C. Badger of the Boston Skating Club, retained his title in the men's championship school figures and free skating in the international skating championship of America held at the ice palace Saturday night, acording to the official anouncement of the judges.

N. W. Niles, also of Boston, was awarded second place, and E. M. Howland, another Boston Skating Club entry, was third. C. J. Christensen of St. Paul, until the final figures, was a strong contestant for first honors. He was placed fourth by the judges.

Mrs. T. M. Blanchard of Boston won the women's senior event for the sixth time when she was declared a winner over Mrs. A. Cramer of New York. Mrs. Beresford, the former English junior champion, was the only entry to defeat Mrs. Blanchard in the last six years, when she won in the season of 1917-1918.

G. F. Greenslet of Boston was the choice of the judges as the winner in the men's junior championship. R. Harvey of New York was second; E. Josephson of New York and C. A. McCarthy of Chicago were tied for third.

The women's junior, which was unofficially announced Friday, was reported officially by the judges on Saturday. Miss Beatrice Loughran of New York was the winner, Miss C. T. Knott of Boston was second and Miss Rosalie Knapp of New York was third.

NEW ENGLAND TRACK TITLES ARE DECIDED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Some interesting competition took place in the annual indoor track and field championship games of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union Saturday. Two veteran athletes won titles when D. S. Caldwell of the Boston Athletic Association won the 600-yard run in 18m. 1-5s. and J. C. Lawler, also of the Boston Athletic Association won the 16-pound shotput with 14ft. ½in. The summary:

40-Yard Dash—Won by J. T. L. Carter, Brown University; Charles Carroll, Holy Cross College, second; B. Macchia, Tufts College, third. Time—4⅘s.

45-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. J. Sullivan, Boston College; C. R. Hauers, Harvard University, second; R. Merrick, Boston College, third. Time—6⅘s.

300-Yard Run—Won by J. E. Kelley, Boston College; William Nolan, Boston College, second; W. L. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third. Time—36⅗s.

600-Yard Run—Won by D. S. Caldwell, Boston A. A.; T. McIntire, Holy Cross, second; Daniel Mullin, Holy Cross, third. Time—1m. 18⅕s.

1000-Yard Run—Won by Thomas King, Holy Cross College; J. A. Caffrey, Boston College, second; J. J. Monk, Brown University, third. Time—2m. 23s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Cecil Leath, unattached; W. K. McMahon, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second; J. A. Doherty, Tufts College, third. Time—9m. 43s.

One-Mile Walk—Won by A. S. Roberts, Boston A. A.; E. G. Wilson, Newton, second; E. Murphy, Boston College, third. Time—6m. 54s.

Running High Jump—Won by R. H. Clark, Amherst College; V. B. Darling, Amherst College, second; J. F. Feeney, unattached, third. Height—6ft.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by J. C. Lawler, Boston A. A.; F. E. Welch, Boston A. A., second; Thomas Dignan, Holy Cross, third. Distance—41ft. ½in.

PRINCETON BEATS COLUMBIA TWICE

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Princeton University swimmers scored a double triumph over Columbia University here Friday night in a dual tank meet by defeating the Blue and White in both swimming and water polo. The Tigers won the swimming meet by a score of 31 to 22 and were the victors at water polo by 20 to 9.

The contests in swimming were close for the most part, with Columbia excelling in individual firsts. The visitors scored victories in three of the individually contested events. Princeton, however, won the relay race.

The most interesting race of the evening was the 50-yard dash in which Walter Eberhardt '22 of Columbia and V. L. Shriver Jr. '22 of Princeton tied. Both swimmers gave a fine exhibition. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Walter Eberhardt, Columbia and V. L. Shriver Jr., Princeton, tied for first; G. D. Murray, Princeton, third. Time—26s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by A. W. Kelsey, Princeton; Isaac Schiff, Columbia, second; Andrew Weatherspoon, Princeton, third. Time—2m. 56s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Walter Eberhardt, Columbia; Godfrey MacDonald, Princeton, second; Edward Stinson, Princeton, third. Time—1m. ⅗s.

Plunge—Won by William Mahar, Columbia; F. R. Pawley, Princeton, second; H. M. Driscoll, Princeton, third. Distance—76ft. Time—58s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Louis Balbach, Columbia, 102 points; H. M. Driscoll, Princeton, second; J. A. Gulick, Princeton, third.

Relay Race—Won by Princeton University; G. D. Murray, Godfrey MacDonald, and Edward Stinson. Time—1m. 46⅗s.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHIPBUILDING IN UNITED KINGDOM

Annual Summary of Marine Construction in the World for Last Year Shows Output a Record for British Builders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The annual summary of the mercantile shipbuilding of the world for the year 1920, published by Lloyd's Register, shows that in the United Kingdom the output for the past year was the highest ever reached. It comprised 618 merchant vessels of 2,055,624 tons, but over 41 per cent of this total, a much higher percentage than had previously been recorded, was for owners residing abroad.

The amount of tonnage building at the end of September, 1920, reached 3,731,098 tons, the highest figures known to the shipbuilding industry of Great Britain. The figures for the end of the year are only 22,000 tons less. The compilers of Lloyd's Register consider it quite possible that this small decrease may prove to be the beginning of a serious decline in the shipbuilding industry. There is no question that the shipbuilding outlook for the near future is far from being so favorable as the present high figures would at first sight appear to indicate.

A steady decrease has taken place during the whole of 1920 in the work in hand in countries abroad. At the end of December the total was 3,470,862, a decrease of 1,896,252 tons since the beginning of the year. The whole of this reduction is said to be due to the enormous decrease in the shipbuilding industry in the United States of America. At the end of December, 1919, there were 2,966,515 tons building in that country, whereas the figure for December, 1920, was 1,310,313. Excluding the United States of America there has, on the whole, been a steady increase throughout the year abroad, especially in France and Holland. On the other hand, Japan and Canada show a considerable decrease.

The total output for the period during 1920 was 5,861,666 tons, a decrease of $1,282,883 compared with 1919, but 2,500,000 more than the output for 1913, the pre-war record year. The United Kingdom launched 35 per cent of the world's output last year as compared with 22 2-3 per cent for 1919 and 58 per cent for 1918. A third of the world's tonnage launched consisted of vessels with steam turbines.

BANK IN SWEDEN REPORTS PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Sweden possesses some banks and financial undertakings larger than one would expect in such a comparatively small country. Thus the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget has sent out a preliminary notice of its doings during 1920, showing net profits of 31,194,667 kroner, very substantial writings-off having been provided for.

A sum of 5,000,000 kroner is being added to the Delererc fund, making the same 15,000,000 kroner, 12,000,000 kroner are being reserved for taxation, and the shareholders will receive 30 kroner per share, which absorbs 18,420,000 kroner. A sum of 500,000 kroner will be added to the pension fund. A balance of 3,893,950 kroner remains for profit and loss account. The "Skandinobiska Kredit," as it is generally called, has branches in most Swedish towns.

NO STRIKE FOUND AMONG FARMERS

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—No evidence of "strike" among farmers can be found in the southwest so far as seeding is concerned. The mild winter enabled considerable plowing. Advices to seed dealers, implement distributors and bankers indicate no reduction in spring crops. Sales of implements show a reduction of about 50 per cent from a year ago. Sales of farm horses and mules show a sharp decrease. Mules and horses now on farms must do more work than a year ago.

Seeds are generally cheaper than a year ago, with declines of as much as 50 per cent. Farm labor is in abundant supply.

Bankers do not expect heavy demands for funds in financing of seeding as costs will be lower.

Farmers, bankers and merchants are optimistic.

Money is easier; farmers are moving wheat.

The cotton situation is not so good, owing to the slackening of the European market, but growers are not inclined to look for a long period of unfavorable market inactivity.

Kansas City Reserve Bank has paid off all loans from other banks and this is helping borrowing possibilities for private individuals.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The British Exchequer returns for the period April 1, 1920, to January 29 last show: Receipts £1,018,264,432, expenditure £926,880,643. Corresponding period of preceding financial year: Receipts £655,372,647, expenditure £1,249,581,828.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold $14,340,980 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $2,618,610 from the previous week.

CALL EXPLAINED BY COMPTROLLER

Information About Loans for Speculative Account in New York Wanted to Show Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Reports from various parts of the country stating that money is tight and in some instances difficult to borrow for what is regarded as quite essential business, lend added significance to the latest call of the United States Comptroller of the Currency, which includes a demand for accurate information as to the amount each national bank has loaned on speculative account in New York City.

While it is pointed out by experts that the demand for money on speculative accounts decreases as the war-time period of large profits recedes, it is regarded in some quarters as a desirable thing to have reasonable publicity on the subject for whatever beneficial effect it may have.

Call money and the rate of interest it has brought in New York was a subject of controversy before when the comptroller called attention to the high rates this money brought. In reply Wall Street claims that the high rate has a deterring effect on speculation. But at the same time it is pointed out that the opportunity for high profits has a tendency to attract to New York money from outside that may be needed for the development and support of business so much needed just now.

Explanation of the ruling intended to prevent banks from sending money out of their own region to earn high interest rates in New York speculation, is made in a statement by John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency. The explanation, it is pointed out, is the result of a telegram received from Pittsburgh, stating that the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association has forbidden banks holding membership in it from furnishing certain data required by the call for reports of condition just issued.

These items were: Statement as to the amount of money which was being loaned on bond and stock collateral in New York City; second, a statement showing the aggregate amount of salaries paid to the executive officers of banks and the number of such officers; third, the amount of salaries paid to all other employees of the bank and the number of such employees.

"This office is not advised for what reason the banks object to making public in the method provided for by law this particular information added to the report of condition to the current call," the statement reads.

"The obvious purpose of inclusion of the clauses apparently found objectionable in Pittsburgh was to develop whether money of depositors in national banks is being diverted from its proper function of supplying legitimate business and enterprise to earn fancy rates from the need of recklessness of speculators at a distance, and whether disproportionate or improper amounts of the earnings of banks are being expended in salaries to officials. It is difficult to understand why bankers who have used such money discreetly and with regard to the rights of their customers and shareholders, should object to making this information public."

TRADE CONCESSIONS BY SOVIET RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Lamoff, vice-president of the Russian Supreme Economic Council, announces that the following concessions are ready for signature: American Goldstone tanning factories in southwest Siberia, concession to run for 25 years, and comprising 5000 dessiatines (Russian land measure equal to 2.702 English acres). Alimaenna Savensak Elektriska Aktiebolag factories for manufacture of ships' turbines. Concession to German dyestuff and chemical firm is to run for 20 years. Steinberg Brothers, leather manufacturers, Russian raw material to be employed, to run for 30 years.

Forest concessions will be enormous, the government being willing to lease 140,000,000 dessiatines of land in north Russia and Siberia. In this connection negotiations are proceeding with an English firm for exploitation of 18,000,000 dessiatines for 60 years. Concessions to the Vanderlip group at Kamchatka and in eastern Siberian territories are now being worked out in detail. They will be operative for 60 years. Foreign firms will be allowed to import 50 to 70 per cent of foreign labor, but they will be paid at Soviet rates.

CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Ontario—According to reports issued here, construction contracts awarded in Canada during 1920 totaled $255,605,500, while the estimated expenditure on new building in the country during 1921 will amount to $300,000,000. Building permits to the value of $100,241,607 were issued, which is the largest total since the year 1913. Toronto was first with a total of $25,784,732, Montreal next with $14,358,355, and Winnipeg third with $8,370,150.

GOODYEAR TIRE PRODUCTION

AKRON, Ohio—Officials of the Goodyear Tire Rubber Company announce that the company will at once increase production nearly 100 per cent and go to a basis of 60,000 tires weekly. This will mean operating the Goodyear factories five days a week instead of four days.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has adopted, subject to the approval of its members within a week, an amendment to the organization's constitution, providing that when any one of its members intends to form a partnership or to admit other individuals to an existing partnership the Stock Exchange must be notified in advance. Names of proposed firms are to be posted on the bulletin board, and the committee on commissions will consider all changes before they become effective.

A company, capitalized at $3,350,000, has been formed for the purpose of generating electricity from the natural water-power resources in the central provinces of Chile. The project is backed largely by Chilean capital, and work has been started on a hydroelectric plant on the Colorado River, near Santiago, where it is believed that 18,000 horsepower can be developed, to supply electricity to Santiago, Valparaiso and neighboring cities, besides mining and industrial enterprises.

Only four representative commodities in Japan advanced in price during December, according to estimates by the Bank of Japan, received by the United States Department of Commerce. Thirty-nine commodities decreased in price, and thirteen remained unchanged.

The Spanish Bourse is perturbed over the rapid fall in shipping shares. Shipbuilders are endeavoring to obtain orders from Germany and Austria for part of several hundred tugs for navigation on the Rhine and Elbe, offering facilities for payment.

The Arizona Central Bank and the Citizens Bank of Flagstaff, Arizona, have been consolidated. The Arizona had a capital of $250,000 and deposits of about $3,500,000 and the Citizens a capital of $150,000 and deposits of approximately $1,300,000.

DIVIDENDS

The United States Gypsum Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on common and of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

The Underwood Typewriter Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share on the common and of $1.75 a share on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 4.

Swift & Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

The Todd Shipyards Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2, payable March 21 to stock of record March 1.

The Remington Typewriter Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on its first preferred and 2 per cent on its second preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

The directors of the Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable in Canadian funds on March 1. Books close February 24 and reopen March 2. Coupons No. 7 of Imperial Oil, Ltd., share warrants are designated to cover this dividend and may be surrendered for payment on the basis of Canadian exchange to the National City Bank of New York, the Royal Bank of Toronto, or the Toronto office of the company.

The South Penn Oil Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $4, payable March 31 to stock of record March 11. Previous quarterly dividends have been $5. Cut in dividend is accounted for by reduction in prices of crude and high cost of drilling.

GOLD HOLDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Gold holdings of the United States in January amounted to $2,853,480,649, an increase of $68,646,232 over the preceding month. This is the greatest amount since November 1, 1919, when the total was $2,872,525,066. The record of gold holdings was reached on May 1, 1917, when the total stood at $3,121,887,443.

The three billion mark, it is believed, is again being steadily approached. Since the low 1920 mark of $2,646,615,750, reached on May 1, 1920, gold holdings have increased $206,864,899. The increase is partly due to imports by the Federal Reserve Bank of gold reserves held in the vaults of the Bank of England.

LEATHER INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—The Nizhegorodskaia Government occupies the first place in Soviet Russia in the leather industry, producing 60 per cent of the raw material of the republic. According to the statistics of the Supreme Economic Soviet, there are 32 tanneries in the government, and 23 workshops. The tanneries are supplied with light leather until May, but are suffering from a great lack of sole leather. Last year there was also a great lack of tanning and chemicals. Altogether about 300,000 poods of leather were prepared, of which 100,000 poods were delivered during the last navigation season. The remainder will be dispatched this year.

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EGYPTIAN COTTON SITUATION REVIEW

Reduced Shipments to Alexandria Indicate That Raw Product Is Being Held on Plantations for Better Prices

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Reviewing the Egyptian cotton situation for January it is clear by the decrease in arrivals in Alexandria that cultivators are holding back their cotton, partly because of the low prices and partly through lack of demand by the merchants, and not because of any smaller crop than usual. The following figures tell their own story:

Total arrivals to Jan 28	2,637,000 cantars
Total to same period last year	4,832,000
Total exports to Jan 28	186,900 bales
Total to same period last year	495,000
Stock in Alexandria on Jan 28	1,605,750 cantars
Stock in Alexandria same period last year	1,532,175

The Egyptian Government gave their estimate of the present cotton crop as 6,187,000 cantars, but later revised their estimate to 6,035,000 cantars. The Alexandria General Produce Association have given their final estimate as 6,000,000 cantars.

The protective law is that all cotton has to be ginned by April 30 and the seed shipped to Alexandria, or be stored in moth-proof stores, though the ginned cotton may remain stored in the villages. By storing the ginned cotton up country cultivators will avoid the heavy storing expenses of Alexandria and will also defer the payment of the government tax of 35 piastres tariff per cantar.

Size of Next Year's Crop

While dealing with the size of the present cotton crop, it may be interesting to mention the probable size of next year's crop, as the government decree limiting the sowings this spring to one-third has led to some misunderstanding abroad. Agricultural experts have advocated for many years that not more than one-third of the land under cultivation should be sown with cotton, the other two-thirds being devoted to growing foodstuffs, the idea being that land should grow cotton, which is said to exhaust the soil, only once in three years. The fact that cotton so often brings in a greater return over foodstuffs has led cultivators to plant more than one-third with cotton.

This decree, if strictly enforced, will reduce Egypt's cotton crop from about 6,000,000 cantars to from 4,750,000 to 5,000,000 cantars.

It is thought in commercial circles that the Egyptians persuaded their government to issue this decree, hoping that this would send up the price of cotton, which for a short time it did; but the decree is considered of small importance, because, if prices remain as low as at present, cultivators will of their own accord reduce their cotton acreages, while, if the market recovers, there will be no need to curtail the acreage.

Last spring a certain amount of the new growth Pilion was sown instead of Sakellarides, because of the larger yield per acre that Pilion cotton was reported to give; this was considered to be a great mistake by cotton experts, as Pilion has a staple very inferior to Sakellarides, and it was felt that it would be a disaster to Egypt if this poor staple growth were to supersede Sakellarides. Luckily for Egypt, the yield per acre from Pilion has this year been no better than, and in some cases inferior to, that from Sakellarides, so the prospects are that sowings in the Delta this spring will be almost entirely of Sakellarides.

The Fall in Prices

The fellaheen are passing through a difficult winter, as they rented their land at prices based on the high prices ruling for cotton, and very few sold their cotton in September or October at the high prices then ruling. In the first week of September "fully good fair" Sakellarides was at $124 and "fully good fair" Ashmouni $59, whereas on January 31, 1921, the above closed at $31.20 and $20.75 respectively. At these prices the acre has not yielded sufficient in many cases to pay rent. The conduct of the banks has been praiseworthy; they have from the beginning of the cotton season been cautious, and in consequence there has been remarkably little forced selling.

There have been many schemes talked of for sending up the price of cotton: one was that the Egyptian Government should buy 1,000,000 cantars; another is to form a syndicate of the cultivators to bind themselves not to sell under $60 per cantar, and the formation of this syndicate is now being undertaken by certain notables; whereas, what is wanted is a demand from England, America, and the Continent. There is poverty-thinking here in Alexandria as elsewhere, which is not justified when one considers the number of cotton crops which year after year have been grown, and have always been absorbed by spinners and the public in general, and this is by no means the first time that we have heard that "the mills are overstocked," that "there is no demand for yarn," etc., and yet in spite of this poverty cry, things have righted themselves.

The trade of the world is at present being held up by those who hold stocks of high-priced goods, but the stocks of dear cotton in the mills must be exhausted in a few months, and as the world needs shirts and will buy as soon as reasonable prices are asked, it is confidently felt that the cotton world will see happier times.

CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD REPORTS

Farmers of Dominion Received More for 1919 Wheat Than Those of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The farmers of Canada received $2.50 a bushel for their 1919 wheat at the point of shipping, such being the statement made by James Stewart, chairman of the Canada Wheat Board, in a report on the operations of that body for the foregoing year, and which has been submitted to Parliament. That the board was very successful in its operations is further evident from the fact that Mr. Stewart imparts the additional information that the average price received by the farmers of the United States for the same crop was only $2.25 a bushel.

The further statement is made that the price of bread in this country, during the time when flour prices were also controlled by the board, was 1½ cents a pound less than the average price paid by the consumer in the United States. Another evidence of the board's efficiency is to be seen in the fact that 50 per cent of the exportable surplus of the 1919 crop was exported by the end of December of that year. As the total expense for the year's operations was only $200,000, it will also be seen that charges were kept at a very low point. Of over 7,000,000 bags of flour handled, it is said, not a single bag was lost.

It is such facts as these that explain the Canadian farmers' desire for a continuance of the board, and if this is not possible, for the introduction of such schemes as the proposed wheat pool, which is designed to enable the farmers to secure the full value of their product. As the western farmers received 35 cents a bushel more than the minimum price, or that much more than they expected, they have a strong suspicion that the ordinary methods through which wheat is handled do not give them the return they have a right to expect.

DANISH EXPORT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark — Mr. Porse, a Danish farmer and member of the recent agricultural delegation to the United States, announced recently that the executive of the Danish Dairies Joint Organization were negotiating with the United Steamship Company, with a view to regular weekly communication with the United States for the export of Danish agricultural produce.

NEW SOUTH WALES MINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In consequence of the great fall in the prices of commercial metals, many mines have ceased operations, and the outlook for a resumption of work is gloomy. Increasing costs of production and diminishing returns combined to make the occupation unremunerative.

WAGE REDUCTION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scotland—Dundee spinners and manufacturers have laid a claim before the Jute Trade Board for a reduction of 25 per cent in workers' wages.

NEW YORK MARKET IN NARROW RANGE

About the Only Activity Is Professional, Although Public Buying Some for Investment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market continues to act within narrow channels with a slight downward tendency. The most of the trading for the past week was confined to the professionals, while about the only interest the public took was the outright purchase now and then of some security to be put away as an investment. There are still many developments in the business readjustment that are being watched by Wall Street and until there is a conviction that a stable level has been approximated no very extensive movement is expected in the market. However, it is generally agreed that the annual statements of conditions of the various concerns that are now coming through are not nearly as bad as was predicted. Many prices still continue to seek lower levels and at present there are a number of products and commodities that are being watched for signs of further reductions, perhaps one of the most important of which is steel.

The money market tightness continues and call money ruled during the week at 7 per cent. London and Paris report similar conditions.

The Saturday stock market, while stronger in spots, moved in about the same narrow range it has followed for the week.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks, for the week ending February 25, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last sales:

Sales—		High	Low	Last
9,200	Ajax Rubber	28¾	25¼	27½
24,500	Allied Chem	47½	42¼	44⅝
9,100	Am Agr Chem	55	45⅜	48⅜
3,300	Am Bosch Mag	56	54⅛	54⅛
2,200	Am Car & Fdy	124½	122⅜	124⅛
2,400	Am H & L pfd	45	43⅜	44¼
14,700	Am Int Corp	46¼	43¼	45½
5,100	Am Sugar	94¼	97⅝	93
75,800	Am Woolen	66	57	63½
177,800	Atl Gulf	55	42¼	46⅛
40,800	Bald Loco	90⅜	88	89⅜
15,700	Beth Steel B	57⅞	56¼	57⅝
27,600	Cen Leather	39¼	35¼	39
29,100	Chandler	71¼	68⅛	69½
32,700	Col Graph	9⅜	8⅜	9¼
24,900	Corn Prods	71	68¼	70⅜
51,000	Crucible	94½	90¼	92⅜
4,200	Cu Am Sugar	33¼	31½	33¼
20,000	Fam Players	67⅜	61	67½
70,400	Gen Asphalt	67¼	64⅛	66¼
38,400	Gen Motors	14⅛	13⅜	13⅞
26,500	Goodrich	38	34⅝	37⅝
2,600	Inspiration	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞
4,700	Int Mer Mar	14⅝	13¼	14
10,600	do pfd	53	48¼	52¼
26,200	Int Paper	57	50	53½
30,900	Kelly-Spring	46	37	39⅝
3,200	Lackawanna	56	54⅝	55½
3,800	Lehigh Valley	54⅜	52⅝	53
126,700	Mex Petro	169½	154	157
4,300	Mont Ward	18¼	16	16
12,000	No Pacific	84½	83	83⅝
11,800	Norfolk West	104⅞	101⅜	101¾
33,200	Pan Petro	76¼	73	75
24,500	Reading	77⅛	75½	76
13,500	Royal Dutch	61⅜	59	60¼
45,000	Sears Roebuck	87½	76	78¼
18,000	So Pacific	78½	77⅝	78¼
67,400	Studebaker	60¾	57⅜	58⅞
41,500	Un Fruit	106⅞	100½	103¾
55,000	U S Rubber	69⅞	65½	67½
62,700	U S Steel	84	82½	83
33,200	Utah Copper	54⅞	48¾	50¼

EDIBLE OIL FROM WILD PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—Experiments have been carried out in Turkestan to extract edible oil from a wild plant called "kumtary." The experiments were most successful, and 11 per cent of oil and 80 per cent of oil cake was extracted from the plant.

SILVER APPEARING AGAIN IN FRANCE

Unprecedented Rise in Value, Fall of Franc and Lack of Confidence in Paper Money Caused Disappearance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—France has long been almost without silver money. The unprecedented rise in the value of silver and the fall in the value of the franc, which made the intrinsic value of the silver franc much higher than the nominal value of the same piece, were the principal causes of the almost total disappearance of silver currency.

The silver coins were hidden or they were melted and made into jewelry, or they were carried into Switzerland where they could be sold, not as French francs, but as Swiss francs, which are twice as high.

In consequence of the decline in the value in silver in these latter weeks, silver coins are beginning to reappear in France. They are still extremely rare, and probably will be for some time to come. Paper money, even for the smallest sums, is practically the only currency. But the motive for hiding or for selling French silver is now less strong.

During 50 years, from 1864 to the end of July, 1914, the French mint struck 485,000,000 francs worth of silver coins. During the war a much larger omission was made. From August, 1914, to May, 1920, at which date the issue of silver was suspended, 568,000,000 francs worth of silver was turned out. The total in circulation ought then to be 1,053,000,000 francs, from which should be subtracted about 85,000,000 francs for pieces used, lost, and melted, and 180,000,000 francs of the Napoleon III issue, which was demonetized. Therefore there are 800,000,000 francs nominally in circulation, but in reality a silver coin is as rare as a gold coin.

At London, which is the center of the world's market for precious metals, the record price for silver was reached in February, 1920; 89½d. was charged for the ounce, although before the war the price was about 25d. In June, 1920, silver had dropped to 44d. In September it rose to 60. At present it stands at about 37.

Thus the pre-war price is being approached, but for France there still remains the problem of the rate of exchange. France has to pay double these amounts in her own money to obtain silver, and it is therefore quite unlikely that fresh silver coins will be put into circulation for some time.

In spite of the continued difficulties, these French citizens who had piled up their silver because they were afraid of paper money are beginning to have confidence again, and are tired of keeping in their possession useless money. Silver is slowly coming out of its hiding places.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat.	Fri.	Parity
Sterling	$3.86¼	$3.86½	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0712	.0718	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0744	.0751	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1659	.16⅝7	.1930
Lire	.0364	.0364½	.1930
Guilders	.3404	.3413	.4020
German marks	.0161	.0160½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.8765	.877	....
Argentine pesos	.3509	.3506	.4285
Pesetas	.1388	.1387	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2235	.2225	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1730	.1725	.2680
Danish kroner	.1800	.1810	.2680

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The business of the Old South Trust Company is transferred to the International Trust Company, 45 Milk street and 115 Summer street, as of this date.

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By CHARLES G. BANCROFT, President.
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AUSTRALIA WARNED AGAINST ANARCHY

Very Small Section of Community Said to Be Deliberately Conspiring to Dislocate Industry—Support for Democracy Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—One of the most outspoken critics of some industrial methods in Australia is the Liberal Premier of this State, H. N. Barwell. He recently uttered a grave warning against the extremists. There have been disturbing elements in the industrial life of the community during the last few months. Workers have struck for wages equal to more than £1 5s. a day. Up at Iron Knob where there are the enormous deposits of iron ore which feed the great works of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company at Newcastle, the men went out because one of their number was dismissed as being unsatisfactory.

This and other industrial troubles the Premier had in view when he delivered a stirring address recently to a large holiday crowd into whose gay mood he introduced a serious topic.

Blackmail Attempted

"I wish the people of the State a happy and prosperous year," began Mr. Barwell, "but I have to admit that the prospects of that being fully realized are perhaps somewhat remote. And what applies here applies also to the whole of Australia. The financial outlook is uncertain and the industrial prospects are black. There is a very small section of the community in Australia which is deliberately conspiring to dislocate industry and to produce widespread misery and distress. These revolutionary forces must be resisted by every means in the power of the people or the country will be ruined.

There are most dangerous possibilities here. There must not be any parleying with traitors. That has taken place to a certain extent in the past, not by the South Australian Government, but in certain quarters, and many of our troubles are the natural result of negotiations which have taken place, and of concessions which have been made to men whose object is to blackmail governments and to rob the community.

Enemies of All Parties

"Quite a number of the men to whom I refer are recent arrivals in Australia, and their only creed is anarchy. Unless anarchy is destroyed we shall be destroyed. I believe I can say 99 per cent of the people of Australia favor evolution rather than revolution. Revolutionists must be resisted, and they should be fought just as resolutely as would a foreign foe landing on our shores.

"I do not want you to think," continued the Premier, whose speech had put the holiday crowd into a serious mood, "that my remarks refer to the great Labor Party, because they do not do so. There is only a small faction which is seeking to wage war, not upon any particular class, but upon all classes of the community. This faction has shown Australia that it believes in direct action, terrorism and blackmail, and it is just as much the enemy of the Labor Party as it is of the Liberal Party, or any other party that exists in this country. It is the enemy of law and order. Are we going to allow that small, impudent and recalcitrant minority to enforce their blackguardly will upon the great majority of the people?

The Doom of Might

"When we beat the Hun we sealed the final and everlasting doom of brutal might. I believe that Bolshevism, pure and simple, does exist in Australia. I say deliberately that if Australia is to advance, and is to become the great country which by reason of its resources it ought to become, Bolshevism must be rooted out and destroyed. If we do not destroy it, then it will surely destroy us. We know its power for evil. So far as South Australia is concerned, so soon and so often as the forces of Bolshevism, anarchy or direct action show themselves, the government will use every means in its power to defeat and destroy them.

"At this, of all times, the best forces of the community should join hands in defense of the great principles of democracy, and in resistance of any faction which seeks to place force on a higher level than the will of the people as expressed in Parliament. I am a great believer in the good, sound common sense of the people, and I am sure that if any crisis is precipitated, and any revolution attempted, that that fine quality will assert itself. Stormy times may be ahead but if we make up our minds to weather them 1921 should see Australia far upon that course which leads to real peace and prosperity."

His Excellency the Governor, Lieut.-Col. Sir Archibald Weigall, speaking at a festival commemorating the thirty-fourth anniversary of the establishment of the State, also took up the theme. He spoke with limitations but significant directness.

Dissatisfaction Expressed

"Let us remember" he said, "that we live in a human world. That should be our first thought. The economic side is absolutely rigid and yet, on the other hand, we have human hearts that can expand to any extent. We must remember, too, that employment breeds employment and radiates success financially for everybody. Unemployment breeds unemployment and there ought not to be any in a new and vast country like Australia, with such tremendous possibilities in the way of development.

"Another point all sections of the community must realize is that any fool can make a rich man poor, but it is no good unless you can make a poor man rich. We have seen in other countries the first portion performed but we have never seen the corollary. Is it not better to start making everybody a little bit richer? An important fact to be remembered in Australia is that the purchasing power of wages is more important than the amount of the wages.

"There is a large proportion of the community profoundly dissatisfied with the present state of affairs. Their only form of expressing that dissatisfaction is to decline to work. In 1919 over £2,500,000 was lost by that means. That cannot be any good to anybody and the unfortunate thing is that strikes take place when work is the one thing we want. I cannot conceive that there are not men in Australia, leaders of all sorts who know what is wanted and who, if they can only be got round a table, could surely arrive at a basis which would be for mutual good.

"I feel angry when I know the past of this great State, and the gifts bestowed upon it, and see them dissipated simply and solely by human frailty. We all know what we want, we are agreed on the basic principles—surely if we have only big men of all parties we can achieve something. Let it be a new year's resolution that we will try."

PAPER FOR ITALIANS PRINTED IN ENGLISH

New Publication Plans to Serve Best American Interests of Americans From Italy and to Stand for America First

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Joining the newspaper field to establish a precedent and to fill a want which, with the recent sentiment for Americanization, has become apparent, The Italian News, a newspaper in English for and of those of Italian nativity, has published two of its weekly editions. Pointing out that the bulk of the Italian-American newspapers now published give other things before American, and that the younger generation is more interested in the United States House of Representatives than the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the editors explain their platform, as seeking "to supply the newspaper needs of many thousands of people of Italian birth or descent."

"This is our country, the United States of America," the salutatory statement declares. The editors, two of whom have served successfully in newspaper work, the third being a member of the bar, are products of the Boston schools. They point out that "their life has been American; their thoughts are American; their hearts are American," but they are not ashamed of their origin, for to be this would to be ashamed of many great names in Italian history. Finding "thousands like themselves as they move about in the daily life of the city," the unformed and expressed demand for a newspaper was recognized.

The editors explain that, at least at first, the scope of the news will be of the community. No political, partisan or religious affiliation will be made. It is, in fact, felt that the newspaper will serve the purpose of Americanizing, if any is necessary, without the interference of promoters of Americanization. Although the present field is somewhat limited it is hoped that it can be extended to include a wider territory and establish a precedent for such enterprises with like objectives elsewhere.

Although there have been previous endeavors along the lines of newspapers in English for those of Italian descent, these have either been of temporary purpose or have been based on some radical premise. The Italian News, on the other hand, blends personalities with a metropolitan atmosphere. With its fundamental purpose, however, "to serve the best American interests of Americans from Italy and the children of Americans from Italy, we shall stand always for America first," it is felt that the enthusiastic reception of the first two issues is an interesting commentary on Italian sentiment.

CUNARD LINE BUYS THE IMPERATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Cunard Line, which has been operating the Imperator under allocation from the British Government between New York, Cherbourg and Southampton, has now bought the former Hamburg-American liner and will continue her in that service.

Coupled with the recent announcement of the purchase of the liner Bismarck, larger than the Imperator, by the International Mercantile Marine Company, to become part of the White Star fleet, shipping interests look for a contest for supremacy in the trans-Atlantic passenger trade, between the English and American companies.

CITIZENS FORM PLANNING SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Pointing out that good citizenship involves an active, constructive interest in the community, Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, explained the purpose of the Citizens City Planning Association of Rhode Island at the meeting called to organize that body. The objects of the organization are to cooperate with city planning and zoning agencies of the State and with public authorities; to aid in the development of urban and rural resources, and "to preserve historic sites, areas and buildings and to foster community spirit, civic pride and civic responsibility."

INDIA STANDS HIGH IN JUTE INDUSTRY

Control of Jute Mills, With an Average of 8000 Workers, Under Single Direction, Is a Great Industrial Achievement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENGAL, India—The serious shortage in the recent jute crop attaches some interest at the present time to the growth of this humble fiber of India, which supplied every sandbag the Allies employed from first to last along their hundreds of miles of trenches in half a dozen war zones, and which is the source of every grain sack in the world, to say nothing of miles of canvas and some tons of tailors' packing, string, and other oddments.

Despite some efforts to acclimate it in British East Africa, and elsewhere, jute is still almost exclusively derived from the rich, saturated—and for nine months in the year tepid—silt which constitutes the soil of Bengal. There are several varieties of jute, but, as the average man sees it at its full development, it may be described as a somewhat fern-like grass, eight feet high, with a dark green head and long fibrous stalk, the lowest part of which is more often than not immersed in water.

Producing Normal Crop

To produce the normal crop of 100,000,000 bales, each weighing 400 pounds, of the machine-pressed fiber known to the world's markets, some 3,000,000 acres of the plant are required. In certain parts of Bengal, notably in the eastern districts, it is possible to ride for hours and see nothing but a vast extent of this monotonous green thicket, varied only by patches of the more vivid tint of the young rice, which at the period of the full development of the jute plant is about a foot high, and presents the appearance of young wheat growing in water.

At the jute harvest, which commences in early December, the long stalks of the jute plant are cut down and retted by beating in the warm rain water with which at this period of the year almost the whole of the jute-growing districts is covered to the depth of six or eight inches. All over the province the natives, clad only in a loin cloth, may be seen engaged in this arduous task in an atmosphere not distantly resembling that of a glass-house artificially heated for the purpose of forcing tomatoes or strawberries.

Cost of Production

From the place of its cultivation the jute—having been sold by the peasant cultivator to a middleman—is carried by country boat along the numberless waterways which intersperse the Ganges Delta to great baling centers on the main river or in Calcutta. Ultimately, it is purchased either for the use of the mills on the Hooghly or for export. The country boat of the Hooghly is a picturesque dhow-like structure, in the "cubby hole" of which a Bengal family passes most of its existence.

It is calculated that a bale of 400 pounds of jute fiber costs the peasant only about 32s. (or before the war 24s.) to produce. So rich is the soil that every acre sown produces some 1400 pounds or considerably over half a ton—and even then the land is good for another crop, or crops, before the year is finished. By the time the bale has reached Calcutta, it is worth anything from £5 to £8, but of this sum the original grower gets at most a bare half. Even so, his share is handsome, and the history of agriculture in Bengal for the last half century is one long story of the receding of other crops before the onset of Bengal's famous fiber plant. Last year (1920) when rice and sugar reached fancy prices in the world's markets, there was for the first time for a generation a serious setback, the crop being estimated at less than 6,000,000 bales. For this setback the non-Indian jute factories—and grain consumers the world over—will have to pay dearly before 12 months are gone.

English Capital Used

Of the whole crop two-thirds are worked up in the great factories which line the Hooghly and one-third goes to the jute factories in Dundee, to America, and to various countries of Europe, which have developed the manufacture of sacking and its derivatives. The mills on the Hooghly, over 70 in number, were all financed in the first instance, or in the first reconstruction of the pioneer companies, with English capital. They employ several hundred European supervisors and engineers, who give directions to the entire industry, and some 300,000 Indian workers—men, women, and children.

The capital and reserves of the mills amount to some £35,000,000, and the trade considered as a whole represents one of the greatest—possibly the greatest—achievement of British industry and capital outside the United Kingdom. The exports of jute, raw and manufactured, from India last year (1920) reached the total of £75,000,000. Regarded as pioneer work in the management of a difficult labor supply, the control of these mills, with their average of some 8000 workers under a single direction, is a great industrial achievement.

WOMEN URGE LAW FOR JURY-SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Indorsed by the Connecticut League of Women Voters, a bill to make all qualified women electors of the State eligible for and subject to jury duty, under the same conditions as male electors, has been introduced in the Connecticut Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

"My purpose in introducing this bill," says Nehemiah Candee, state Senator from Norwalk, "was to bring the question of jury service to the attention of the women of the State, so that sentiment in favor of it might be crystallized, and that opposition, if any, might also take definite form. I believe that the women voters of our State desire to be of real service and that if they have an opportunity to serve as jurors it will open to them a new field of action and one in which they will render invaluable service to the State with pleasure and satisfaction to themselves."

The practice of calling upon women for jury service has been tried extensively in other states, dating from half a century ago when suffrage was granted in Wyoming. Many states, however, later discovered that there was doubt as to the legality of this action, and special legislation has been passed in several states and is now before the legislatures of others, specifically entitling women to jury service.

MORE PROTESTS ON RHINE MEETING

American Legion Officer Urges That Plenty of Police Be on Hand—Americans Are to Be Scattered Through Audience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Over the week-end several more protests were made against the meeting which the "Horror on the Rhine Committee" plans to hold in Madison Square Garden tonight. Some were sent to Mayor John F. Hylan and all described the meeting as German propaganda, contrary to public policy and subversive of true Americanism.

After conferring with Capt. G. F. Aitken, adjutant of the Military Order of the World War, Charles G. Blakeslee, state commander of the American Legion, sent out open letters of protest. Letters have been sent to the police commissioner, to the United States Department of Justice, and to the management of the Garden.

The Americanization committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States telegraphed to the Mayor that the meeting would be construed in Germany as an act friendly to Germany, and in France as an act unfriendly to the Allies.

"It certainly," said the protest, "will constitute aid and comfort to our enemy and may actually be treason."

African Troops Withdrawn

The Veterans Corps of the State of New York told the Mayor that the announced purpose of the meeting was not justified by the facts, inasmuch as all the African troops had been withdrawn from the occupied territory more than six months ago; therefore, the meeting appeared to the Corps to have been called to spread anti-American propaganda.

James Blackwell, county commander of the American Legion, said:

"The more we investigate this meeting and the people who are backing it, the more serious it becomes. This meeting is the most monumental piece of imposition attempted since the war. The Legion will countenance no disorder or breach of the peace, but as a unit the Legion cannot speak for any that may be taken by outsiders or individuals. It would be a wise thing to stop this meeting, for we are still at war with Germany and a great many men are going to resent the holding of a meeting that is called for the purpose of this one.

"Practically all state and national executives of the Legion will be at the meeting and we are going to make an attempt to scatter as many Americans in the Garden as possible. I hope that no disorders occur, but it will be wise to have plenty of police on hand to curb any uprising that may start."

American Descent Society Protest

A protest was made by Elon H. Hooker, chairman of the directors of the American Descent Society, who said:

"I want to register the protest of the American Descent Society against this meeting which is to be held for the avowed purpose of criticizing the policy of a former ally. Nothing can be more despicable than such a meeting.

"Speaking as a member of the American Descent Society I also wish to take this opportunity to praise the position of the American Legion and its able commander, who have refused to have the least thing to do with this meeting which it is reported is being managed by a former officer of the Imperial German Army."

JUDGE GARY REPLIES TO WILLIAMS CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York —The charge by John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, that the United States Steel Corporation prices are excessive and unjustifiable and that they could be cut at least $25 without reduction of dividends, wages, or sinking fund, brought from Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the corporation's board of directors, the comment that the prices are those approved by the Industrial Board in March, 1919, after the Federal Trade Commission had ascertained the facts regarding production costs. No reason has been found for reducing steel prices or wages, Mr. Gary said.

UNITED FARMERS NOT FREE TRADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick—The leadership of T. A. Crerar in the federal field was indorsed by the United Farmers of New Brunswick at their annual convention recently held here. While Mr. Crerar's leadership was indorsed comparatively little attention was paid by the convention to issues of federal politics. Discussion of the tariff was virtually confined to an address by R. W. E. Burnaby, a leader in the United Farmers' movement in Ontario and president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture for the past year. His own opinion, Mr. Burnaby said, was that the tariff should not be cut off as if with one stroke of the sword. Some duties must be retained to keep national industry and for revenue purposes; so far as the United Farmers were concerned the statements or insinuations that they stood for immediate free trade were without foundation; only once in their platform was there demand for free trade and that reference was to free trade with the United Kingdom. So far as protection went, the farmers did not want it for themselves; nothing, they believed, breeded more corruption than the present Canadian fiscal system; but if any Canadian industry stood genuinely in need of tariff protection then let that measure of protection be given when the need had been estabalished by the presentation of authoritative information, and not before.

A resolution against any permanent alliance by the farmers' movement with any of the "old party" systems provoked considerable discussion but eventually was given unanimous approval. The resolution declared the United Farmers of New Bruswick to be "an industrial group" that would work in all matters "for their own common interests and, as a group, cooperate with other groups for the interests of Canada as a whole, the work with these (other) groups to be governed by the nature of the issue in relation to the aims and objects of the United Farmers movement." Some criticism was directed against the resolution, notably by Mr. Fawcett, who described it as too narrow, but none of the critics were able to win much suuport.

It was noteworthy that on several occasions Mr. Fawcett took exception to proposals brought forward, arguing that there was too much of a tendency to fetter the actions of United Farmers elected to the Legislature. With several other farmers members-elect he made good-natured but firm protest against shackling representatives by too many resolutions, urging that the men sent to Parliament must be allowed to think for themselves. It was largely as a result of representations made by these men that a proposal for the adoption of a recall plan was referred to the "locals" instead of being dealt with by the convention. As presented to the convention, the resolution required provincial and federal representatives of the United Farmers to "pledge themselves to resign on being presented with a petition signed by 25 per cent of the electors of that constituency asking them to do so."

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE LEARNED PAINTER

A Note on Sir William Richmond

Sir William Blake Richmond, K.C.B. (cr. 1897), M.A., R.A., was, I suppose, the last of the learned English painters.

The newer schools of artists ignored him, and I, who sympathize with the veterans as well as with "les jeunes," must admit that for years I have viewed Richmond's pictures at the Royal Academy exhibitions with indifference. He knew all about the practice of painting; he was versed in the history of art; he was as much at home in Italy as in London; he labored industriously in the studio of his walled garden, Beavor Lodge, Beavor Lane, Hammersmith, and he produced, regularly, pictures that did not bear any relation to actual life, and lacked the naivete of Rossetti, and the mysticism of Blake, which gives to such east-of-the-sun-and-west-of-the-moon art its charm.

Richmond was a scholar, and with few exceptions all his pictures were drawn from mythology and classic history. Leighton also worked on these lines, but he had more spirit, and Alma Tadema had always his Dutch technique to fall back upon. But Richmond had little else than his high finish, his rich mechanical color, his deep knowledge of the garments those tiresome, mythological and classical persons wore, or are supposed to have worn, and familiarity with the architecture and interiors of ancient Greece and Italy. To me one picture by him was much like another whether it was called "Prometheus Bound" or "Ariadne Deserted by Theseus." His canvases were always scholarly, never hurried, nothing ever left undone, but without enthusiasm or gusto, without happy accidents or, sudden fervor, as if painting were a science, and must always follow tabulated academic rules.

Such productions were popular in England for years, and I admit gladly that for years Sir William Richmond was a Figure in British art. When a Royal Academician shows each season, decade after decade, three or four grandiloquent works in important places on the line which have been paragraphed in the papers for weeks beforehand, the public falls easily into the habit of thinking that he is a great painter. So few, in any country, know the difference between a good picture and an ordinary one.

The name of Richmond became popular, and in the '80s and '90s, even later, you might hear an aspirer after culture say at a dinner party, "I like the Richmond in the large Gallery," or "It's a good Richmond year."

It was quite safe to admire Richmond. He was a member of the Athenæum Club, his daughter married a Rural Dean, he moved in reputable circles, he knew foreign languages, and all about Pinturicchio; and he was aloof, and distinguished looking, and hated the modern manifestations of art, and painted the portraits of Eminent People, highly finished, highly colored presentments with the proper attention to clothes, complexions and jewelry. Only exclusive persons were painted by Richmond.

Sir William was a natural product of the Royal Academy. He derived much from it and he shed luster upon it. To him art was not the pin-spot of contemporary work: it was an immense field of immense effort and achievement, and it was his nature to believe, and to insist, that contemporary art could only glide into the line of greatness when it was founded upon and developed from the past. I never saw him in the galleries of the New English Art Club, but I have seen him lingering for an hour in the Pinturicchio Room at the Vatican (Borgia Apartment), rapt, lost in admiration, gazing up at the Pinturicchio murals. Quarter of an hour contented me. I went out to open friendly relations with the Swiss Guards, and when I returned there he was still plunged in thought as he gazed upon the Pinturicchio frescoes.

From 1873 to 1878 he was Slade Professor at Oxford, and he also lectured to the students of the Royal Academy. As a lecturer Sir William Richmond had my profund admiration. I have listened to many lectures in my time, and I do not think that I have ever heard anything finer than his series on Michel Angelo. Where the heart lies, there lies the mind also. His heart and mind were with the giants of the past, and in impressiveness and reverence I think that his lectures must have rivaled the Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds to the Royal Academy.

Sir William Richmond was not a persuasive speaker: he never got on intimate terms with his audience: he was always the Professor, the rather Great Man who condescended to tell the students what they ought to know and think about art; but he was great on Michel Angelo, magnificent, and when, at the close of the last lecture, I advanced to the dais and falteringly thanked him, he did not say, "How sweet of you," as lesser people do, but glowered at me, as if saying, "I am Sir William Blake Richmond, P. A. What else did you expect?"

Once I drew near to his heart. It was when he had a one-man show of little landscapes, tight and hard, but very loving, of places in Italy, hillsides, blue lakes, scattered trees, that had clung to his affections. These were done for love, not for the walls of the Royal Academy, and in these, I submit, he did his best work.

How incorrectly is history written. In a prominent New York newspaper I read this, "One of his most striking achievements was his mosaic decoration for St. Paul's Cathedral."

Striking indeed! They met with a storm of abuse, not only on account of the inadequacy of the decorations themselves, but because, so it was asserted, he chipped off portions of the fabric to accommodate his mosaics. Sir William was a masterful man and unpopular, and I am sure his mosaics are not as bad as his harshest critics asserted. But to show what a sensation they aroused I can recall a parade of indignant art students, New Movement art students, with placards demanding the removal of the mosaics. Nothing came of it. The mosaics are in situ today.

Sir William had a trenchant pen which he used frequently. He was a great writer of letters to The Times and The Morning Post (he ignored the halfpenny journals) on any national art subject of the day; and he was the foremost opponent of Post Impressionism. He was forever writing letters attacking, deriding, scoffing at the movement, but as he never took the trouble to distinguish one Post Impressionist from another, and as he would inform his readers that he had just walked hurriedly round an exhibition, and then had fled to the door in disgust, we felt that what so prejudiced a critic said about the New Movement did not signify.

In 1917 he published a novel. It was called "The Silver Chain." The duty fell upon me of reviewing it. The task was hard, for the book was long, tedious and sentimental; and the artist, an important character, who flickers through the pages, was treated, in the high Victorian way, as something mysterious and sacred, which he is not. I explained why I did not like the book, and signed my name. Voila tout!

Sir William Richmond will be missed. The learned artist, even if he be a second-rate, or third-rate practitioner, gives distinction to art. He relates the noisy, hectic present to the quiet, assured past, and if his sympathies are rather with the past than the present, such loyalty to the Great makes for composure, and puts what we are doing today in right perspective and unflattering comparison. But the present will be the past some day.

Q. R.

MODERN DUTCH EXHIBIT IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—From the provinces comes to London an exhibition of modern Dutch painting. We have had recently an exhibition of Spanish painting, and the other day an eminent Spaniard expressed the hope that a representative collection of English painting would soon be seen in Spain. This international exchange of art can only work for good, and it is to be hoped that paintings from Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries, whose art is so little known to us here, although they are so near, may some day be seen, and the net spread even further to remoter countries of this and other continents.

The present exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery is a collection made on a broad and catholic basis. In its main stream the modern Dutch school is conspicuously notable for strength and color. This is also true of the modernist works collected in one small room, but they show a healthy strength and less of the vulgar garishness we have come to associate with the "modern" movement here and in France.

Chief interest does not, however, lie in the modernist works shown at Whitechapel, for the responsibility of the contemporary Dutch painters in maintaining the traditions of their ancestors is great, and they do not shirk it. Their brilliant predecessors were concerned with the facts of nature, in contrast to the early Italians; and this same fidelity to nature is the controlling characteristic of the Dutch painters of today.

The work mostly has an orderly look about it. The studios in which they are painted must be tidy studios, and the minds which control the brush orderly minds. One has always felt this about de Hooch, Ruysdael, in fact all the great Dutchmen of the past. If painting is a true expression of a people then the Dutch must be a very orderly and tidy people, and one can nearly believe the story told by Mrs. Barnett (who with her husband, Canon Barnett, was one of the founders of the gallery) in which it is said that in one of the villages in Holland a careless tourist dropped a bit of paper. Immediately three doors opened in that street, and three housewives rushed out to pick up that piece of paper. There is more in this story than amusement, for it gives the key to the minds of most of the painters in the exhibition, and no painting can be judged fairly without the observer trying to see something of the painter's point of view.

The faithfulness with which most of the living Dutch painters adhere to the grand traditions of the past, such men for instance as J. H. van Mastebrock, W. de Zwart, J. Voerman, Isaac Israels, Jacob C. Ritzema, Jan Mankes, and August W. van Voorden, proves that this loyalty need not in itself lead to decadence. One feels the reverse with the revolutionaries, for in spite of their color already referred to, they reiterate in a lower key merely that which has been associated with French Independants in recent years.

This comparison is useful, for it indicates the way of the wind in Holland, and regret was felt that some such enlightenment was not possible at the Spanish Exhibition; for it is not by shutting up the modernist movements in a dark room, but by bringing them into the harsh light of comparison that their true worth can be realized.

"A Street in Delft," by Jan Vermeer Reproduced by permission

This famous Vermeer canvas, a triumph of simplicity in painting, is to be sold from the Six collection in Amsterdam

CASTING ART UPON THE WATERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Canada—When the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa were destroyed in 1916 and the National Gallery became a memory, so far as Ottawa was concerned, almost overnight, in order to house the homeless lawmakers it was obvious that something would have to be done, however heterodox, to justify existence until better times arrived.

It was in the very depths of war time, no funds greater than the barest necessities were available for art of any kind, there was not the remotest chance that Parliament would return to its new building for at least four years, and yet the country generally was clamoring for the sight of pictures all the way from St. John to Vancouver. The National Gallery knew this to be so because two or three years before the trustees had approved of a policy of sending loan exhibitions of Canadian or other works of art to any art society or body which possessed even the humblest facilities for keeping them on free public exhibition, and, with a very modest number of spare pictures at their disposal, was carrying it out and it had already met with sufficient success to justify its development, that is the applications were increasing and letters coming in were telling of a long want supplied and great pleasure afforded.

It was natural enough, therefore, that the trustees in the emergency should decide to extend the loan exhibitions to the fullest stretch of available supplies and devote practically all the Canadian and as many of the foreign pictures as possible to the good work.

Nothing was needed in the growing towns and cities more than art. Commerce was having it all its one-sided way and suffering in the process. Particularly in the west there were numberless European and English parents, themselves brought up on art, who knew that their children would be altogether the losers if they could not have any of the advantages of their parents.

So, with the hope of laying the corner stones of future art galleries and art schools throughout the country, the work was started and all hands became packers, shippers and insurance agents. The conditions of the loans were simplicity itself. The pictures were packed free of charge and the only expenses to the borrower were freight and insurance. The insurance even was fixed on a nominal value of the exhibition and not on its real value, so as to become an insignificant expense.

The applications were many and varied. A large number came from city libraries, Carnegie and otherwise, a smaller number were from poor but respectable art galleries, who were feeling the pinch of hard war times and whose permanent collections would be cheered and strengthened by a loan of 20 pictures from the National Gallery. Other applications came from provincial colleges, high schools began to apply, and even private clubs appealed, but these last were silenced by the conditions of "free public exhibition" which they could not fill. However, the legitimate ones were more than enough.

Of course, it was not all plain and safe sailing by any means, and the story is told baldly for the benefit of those who may consider doing likewise. There were many instances of bad and careless packing on the return journeys. Insist as much as you could, by letter, that the precise order be noted and maintained, the most complete chaos would reign instead. Railway handling was none too tender. Brass title plates vanished inexplicably from frames and were never heard of again. Yet in spite of it all no serious damage has been done to a single picture in the course of six or seven years.

So the work went on and still goes on and by and by the returns began to come. Regina College, which had shown great interest in the loans, reported that a public spirited citizen had promised to build them a special art building to include both picture galleries and a music hall. Vancouver and Victoria have both held public meetings to inaugurate art galleries. Every recipient of a loan gladly testified to a greatly increased interest in art in their community and one and all gave credit to the loan exhibitions for the improvement.

And that is not all. Now that the National Gallery is once again within a short time of reopening and many pictures must be withdrawn from the loans to make up its permanent exhibition, the necessity for increased funds to carry on the loan policy becomes urgent. The recipients were requested to back up the trustees' appeals for funds by appeals on their own account that the work should not stop. They responded from one end of the country to the other and there is every hope that the loans will be able to continue.

So the art that was cast upon the waters in hope has begun to return in kind, and the end is not yet. Many developments of the work can be added. It would be a great advantage that a special curator should have charge of the work, visit the exhibitions, supervise the hanging and publicity arrangements, lecture, and bring before the communities the results which could be accomplished by the establishment of local art schools.

Some day every local board of trade will realize that an art school is the foundation of its business, and that an art gallery is as necessary to an art school as a teacher to his students. The artistic millennium will be in sight by that time, and the National Gallery of Canada will be able to consider the withdrawal of its policy of loans on the ground of its having accomplished its purpose.

THE CONVERSION OF THE SIX COLLECTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—With regard to the statement issued that the Six family are converting their collection of family portraits into a public trust, The Christian Science Monitor's representative is informed that Professor Dr. Jan Six at Amsterdam and two others have been appointed trustees to a sort of family trust consisting of the portraits contained in the well-known collection. There are some 50 of these works of art, among which are the portraits of Burgomaster Six, that of Six's mother, both by Rembrandt, and that of Dirk Tulp of Paulus Potter. The value of these pictures is immense, bringing the total value of the collection up to several millions of florins, a sum which, of course, has made the succession duties, which thus far have had to be paid, very high.

The deed which now waits the approval of the government will make it impossible for any of these pictures to be alienated. If the family should become extinct, the collection of portraits, not only at Amsterdam but also those in the possession of other members of the family, will fall to the State. The deed does not affect the other pictures, and the announced sale of the famous "Straatje," by the Delft Vermeer, on April 11, is viewed as a means of providing the capital for the new institution.

This collection has a reputation second to but very few private collections, and although a removal became necessary a few years ago, it is still located in the same street, Heerengracht, in Amsterdam. The Six family dates back to Burgomaster Six, famous, if from no other reason, through the portrait of him painted by Rembrandt, also in the Six collection, where it is understood that it will remain, at least for the time being.

Vermeer's "Straatje" or "A Street in Delft" boasts a world-wide reputation and apart from the canvas in the Hague it is the only town view by Vermeer known to exist. Its dimensions are 53 centimeters by 43.

It has a long history, in which the first date is probably that of the great sale in Amsterdam, May 19, 1696; it was No. 32 in the largest collection of Vermeer's work ever offered for sale. Its next public appearance, so to speak, was at the Oosten de Bruyn sale, also in Amsterdam, on April 8, 1800, when it was bought by Mr. van Winter, to whose collection it was added, and through intermarriage it passed into the possession of the Six family. It has since been exhibited at the Amsterdam exhibition of 1845 and in that of 1900 at the Municipal Museum.

"A Street in Delft" has been mentioned and lauded in dozens of important standard works on art, English, French, German, Dutch, and reproduced in several of them, some of the books being confined to the works of Vermeer van Delft. It is claimed for the picture that it is unsurpassed in its way, and that it is a triumph of simplicity in painting. It is equally masterly in its conception and in its execution, and as a proof of its rare quality, copyists never seem able to grasp or render the spirit of the picture, which Burger calls "a masterpiece of painting."

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England — Competition drawings for the various yearly architectural prizes and scholarships are on view to the public at the Royal Institute in Conduit Street. They give some idea of the problems which young architects are setting for themselves, and show how far we still are from the time when they will be employed in developing a style arising from the solution of modern problems of building.

The gallery should be visited for the series of very remarkable drawings by H. Charlton Bradshaw, showing his conception for the restoration of Præneste. In 1913 Mr. Bradshaw won the British School at Rome scholarship in architecture, which corresponds to the Prix de Rome scholarship in France, and he made the greatest use of his three years in Italy. He is now an assistant in the School of Architecture at University College. While in Italy he was intrigued, as so many other archæologists and architects for centuries past, by the ruined terraces at Præneste, which is the ancient name for the modern town of Palestrina.

An interesting feature of the exhibition is the comparison made possible by hanging near Mr. Bradshaw's drawings some by Messrs. G. Hadfield and Colonia, made in 1791, suggesting the restoration of the same town. Præneste lies about 33 miles east of Rome on the slope of Monte Glicestro, a spur of the Apennines. The modern town is a dirty picturesque place, with winding streets that break at intervals into flights of steps. Built in the walls of the many medieval houses that remain can be seen cornices, friezes, and architraves, while broken column drums and other fragments are to be found in many a garden.

Since the Renaissance, Præneste has been the subject of many restorations, but recent discoveries and restorations have disproved most of the imaginative schemes of the past. The date chosen by Mr. Bradshaw for his scheme is that of the latter part of the first century. The site of the ancient town was at that time partly covered by a sanctuary built by Sulla, who founded a new Roman colony at the foot of the hill. The mountain was converted into terraces up to half its height, which were propped by mighty basements of different kinds and ages. The midmost terraces, for instance, show front walls of Cyclopic-Pelasgic workmanship and therefore may be dated back to the time in which the similarly constructed walls of Præneste itself were built.

These Cyclopic-Pelasgic constructions are of Greek origin and were ascribed by the Greeks themselves to the Cyclops, a mythical race of giants, said to have come from Lydia and to have constructed many of the colossal walls of several towns, the most important example being Tiryns. Nowadays their erection is ascribed to the Pelasgi, so it is to be assumed that at one time they had a settlement at Præneste.

Before the time of Sulla the town would seem to have had no symmetry in its planning, but in Roman times, if Mr. Bradshaw is correct, there was an extreme orderliness in it all, with the Temple of Fortune sitting like a crown on its head. Little is known of the planning of villas in the Roman vicinity but for general appearance of externals Mr. Bradshaw has been guided by the wall paintings of Pompeii and Rome, while choosing the type of house of Ostia as being more suitable for the terraced plan of Præneste. The whole scheme has been brought up to date and corrected by measurements and levels taken on the spot and shows us reservoirs, and roads, villas, public buildings, shops and temple in an arrangement full of poetry, grandeur, and peace, making the observer long for the day when our own cities will be planned in some such orderliness.

TAX ON MODERN WORK PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia—The trustees of the National Gallery at Melbourne have entered a vigorous protest against the Commonwealth tariff, which imposes a heavy duty of 25 per cent ad valorem upon works of art emanating from the modern schools. They have presented a report in which they draw attention to the fact that works of art stand in the same relation to the development of art as do scientific instruments, which are now most widely admitted free, in the development of scientific work and research in Australia. Neither scientific instruments nor works of art can possibly be placed on the same footing as works which require merely mechanical skill.

In regard to the first, it is evident that in Australia there are neither the specially skilled workers, nor the facilities for producing the instruments. In the case of art, it is essential to realize that a work of art is purely individualistic, and is purchased simply because it is representative of the peculiar ability of a particular artist. In a young community, such as Australia, where, naturally, there is little art knowledge, and no art traditions, such as have played so large a part in the development of the domestic art of the older countries, the advisability is urged most strongly of admitting freely works of art which will serve as a stimulus to the development of art in the Commonwealth.

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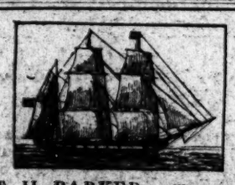
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THE HOME FORUM

Poe as a Schoolboy in England

Edgar was adopted by Mr. John Allan, a Richmond merchant. . . .

Mr. Allan was called to Europe, either to transact business for the mercantile house of which he was a member ("Ellis and Allan"), or to obtain possession of a large fortune which had been left him by an old uncle. He set sail for England in the summer of 1816, accompanied by his wife and his adopted son, who was in his eighth year, and whom he placed in the Manor House School at Stoke-Newington. The memory of this school and its master, Dr. Bransby, impressed itself so vividly upon the mind of the child that he was able to reproduce it years after in his story of "William Wilson." Stoke-Newington is somewhat changed from what it was sixty-four years ago, but the Manor House School still remains substantially as he described it. It was an old and irregular building, with extensive grounds, surrounded with a high and solid brick wall, topped with a bed of mortar and broken glass. At an angle of this ponderous wall frowned a more ponderous gate, which was riveted and studded with iron bolts, and surmounted with jagged iron spikes, and which was opened but thrice a week—once every Saturday afternoon, when the boys, attended by the ushers, were permitted to take brief walks in a body through some of the neighboring fields, and twice during Sunday, when they were paraded in the same formal manner to the morning and evening service of the one church in the village, of which their master was pastor. "With how deep a spirit of wonder and perplexity was I wont to regard him from our remote pew in the gallery, as, with step solemn and slow, he ascended the pulpit! This reverend man, with wig so minutely powdered, so rigid, and so vast—could this be he who, of late, with sour visage, and in snuffy habiliments, administered, ferule in hand, the Draconian laws of the academy? Oh, gigantic paradox, too utterly monstrous for solution!"

It was, indeed, a quaint old building in which the little American boy passed his school-days in England—there was really no end to its windings, to its incomprehensible subdivisions. It was difficult for him, at any given time, to say with certainty upon which of its two stories he happened to be, nor was he ever able to ascertain with precision in what remote locality lay the little sleeping apartment assigned to himself and some eighteen or twenty other scholars. From each room to every other there were three or four steps, either in ascent or descent, and the lateral branches were innumerable, inconceivable, and perpetually returning in upon themselves. The school-room, which was the largest in the house, was long, narrow, and dismally low, with pointed Gothic windows and a ceiling of oak. In a remote angle was a small enclosure with a massy door, which was the sanctum of Dr. Bransby. In other angles were two similar boxes, one being the pulpit of the classical, the other the pulpit of the English and mathematical tutor. "Interspersed about the room, crossing and recrossing in endless irregularity, were innumerable benches and desks, black, ancient, and time worn, piled desperately with much-be-thumbed books, and so besmeared with initial letters, names at full length, grotesque figures, and other multiplied efforts of the knife, as to have entirely lost what little of original form might have been their portion in days long departed. A huge bucket with water stood at one extremity of the room, and a clock of stupendous dimensions at the other." . . .

One of Poe's school-fellows, Colonel J. T. L. Preston, now or late of the Virginia Military Institute, says that Poe was among the first in the school in Latin exercises, and that he excelled in "capping verses"—an exercise which is so obsolete in this country that he explains it. "Before the close of the school all the Latinists, without regard to age or advancement in the language, were drawn up in a line for 'capping verses'; just as in the old-fashioned schools all scholars had to take their place in the spelling-line before dismissal. At the head of the line stood the best scholar, who gave from memory some verse of Latin poetry to be 'capped'—that is, he challenged all the line, to give from memory another verse beginning with the same initial letter. Whoever was able to do this took the place of the leader, and in his turn propounded another verse, to be capped in a like manner. This was called 'simple capping.' 'Double capping' was more difficult, inasmuch as the responding verse must at once begin and also end with the same letter as the propounded verse." Colonel Preston remembered a "double capping," which was propounded by one of Mr. Clarke's best scholars, who was a formidable rival of Poe—a verse beginning with the letter d, and ending with the letter m, which passed Poe and other good scholars, until it reached him, a tyro away down the line, and his astonishment when there popped into his head a line of Virgil which fulfilled the difficult conditions, and placed him where he never was before—above Poe, and above the boy who propounded the "double capping" that he had accomplished.

One of Poe's favorite authors while he was at this school was Horace, whose Odes he repeated so often in the hearing of Master Preston that the latter learned by sounds the words of many before he understood their meaning. Besides his proficiency in "the pure Latinity of the Augustan age," upon which his master prided himself, he had the reputation of being a good French scholar, as well as the reputation of a poet. He spent much of his time, in school and out, in writing verses, which he used to show his young friend Preston, whose seat was beside his own, and whose opinion and assistance he sometimes sought.—"Life of Edgar Allan Poe," R. H. Stoddard. (1856.)

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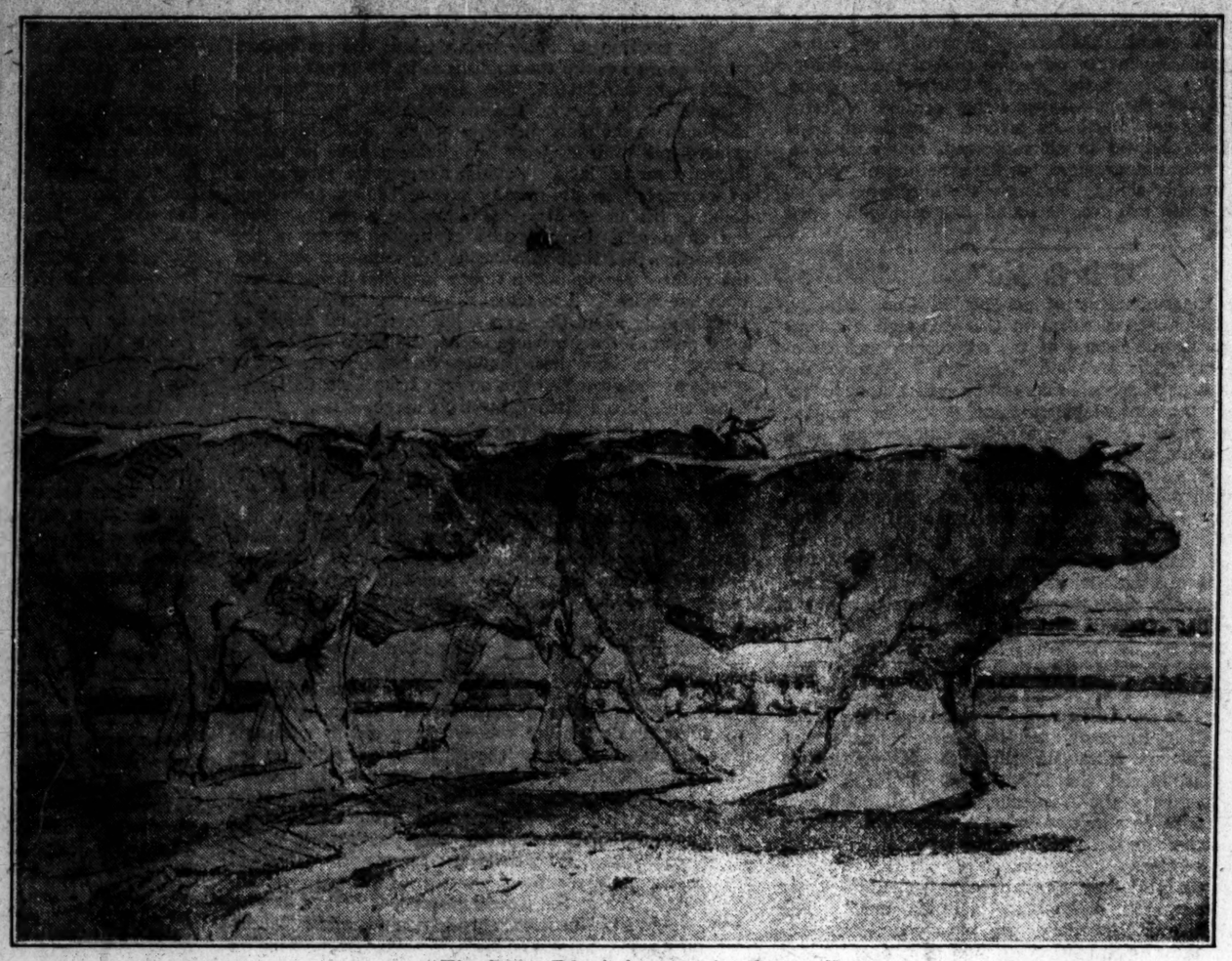
The Heather Climbs the Hill

Through the sunny garden
The humming bees are still;
The fir climbs the heather,
The heather climbs the hill.
—Mary Coleridge.



"The River Edge," by Arnesby Brown, R. A.

Evening

From upland slopes I see the cows file by,
Lowing, great-chested, down the homeward trail,
By dusking fields and meadows shining pale
With moon-tipped dandelions. Flickering high,
A peevish night-hawk in the western sky
Beats up into the lucent solitudes,
Or drops with griding wing. The stilly woods
Grow dark and deep and gloom mysteriously.
Cool night winds creep, and whisper in mine ear.
The homely cricket gossips at my feet.
From far-off pools and wastes of reeds I hear,
Clear and soft-piped, the chanting frogs break sweet
In full Pandean chorus. One by one
Shine out the stars, and the great night comes on.
—Archibald Lampman.

A Great Jewel

We publish beautiful editions of books, to be sure, and thousands of people enjoy them; but in ancient times the expense that we spread thinly over a thousand volumes was all compressed into one, and it became a great jewel of a book, a heavy folio, worth its weight in gold.—Hawthorne.

The King of Navarre

I was adding up by the light of a solitary candle the few coins I had left, when I heard footsteps ascending the stairs. I made them out to be the steps of two persons, and was still lost in conjecture who they might be, when a hand knocked gently at my door.

Fearing another trick, I did not at once open, the more as there was something stealthy and insinuating in the knock. Thereupon my visitors held a whispered consultation; then they knocked again. I asked who was there, but to this they did not choose to give any answer, while I, on my part, determined not to open until they did. The door was strong, and I smiled grimly at the thought that this time they would have their trouble for their pains.

To my surprise, however, they did not desist, and go away, as I expected, but continued to knock at intervals and whisper much between times. More than once they called me softly by name and bade me open, but as they steadily refrained from saying who they were, I sat still. Occasionally I heard them laugh, but under their breath as it were; and persuaded by this that they were bent on a frolic, I might have persisted in my silence until midnight, which was not more than two hours off, had not a slight sound, as of a rat gnawing behind the wainscot, drawn my attention to the door. Raising my candle and shading my eyes I espied something small and bright protruding beneath it, and sprang up, thinking they were about to prise it in. To my surprise, however, I could discover, on taking the candle to the threshold, nothing more threatening than a couple of gold livres, which had been thrust through the crevice between the door and the floor.

My astonishment may be conceived. I stood for full a minute staring at the coins, the candle in my hand. Then, reflecting that the young sparks at the Court would be very unlikely to spend such a sum on a jest, I hesitated no longer, but putting down the candle, drew the bolt of the door, purposing to confer with my visitors outside. In this, however, I was disappointed, for the moment the door was open they pushed forcibly past me, and, entering the room pell-mell, bade me by signs to close the door again.

I did so suspiciously, and without averting my eyes from my visitors. Great were my embarrassment and confusion, therefore, when, the door being shut, they dropped their cloaks one after the other, and I saw before me M. du Mornay and the well-known figure of the King of Navarre.

They seemed so much diverted, looking at one another and laughing, that for a moment I thought some chance resemblance deceived me, and that here were my jokers again. Hence while a man might count ten I stood staring; and the king was the first to speak. "We have made no mistake, Du Mornay, have we?" he said, casting a laughing glance at me.

"No, sire." Du Mornay answered. "This is the Sieur de Marsac, the gentleman whom I mentioned to you."

I hastened, confused, wondering, and with a hundred apologies, to pay my respects to the king. He speedily cut me short, however, saying, with an air of much kindness, "Of Marsac, in Brittany, I think, sir?"

"The same, sire."

"Then you are of the family of Bonne?"

"I am the last survivor of that family, sire," I answered respectfully.

"It has played its part," he rejoined. And therewith he took his seat on my stool with an easy grace which charmed me. "Your motto is 'Bonne foi,' is it not? And Marsac, if I remember rightly, is not far from Rennes, on the Vilaine?"

I answered that it was, adding, with a full heart, that it grieved me to be compelled to receive so great a prince in so poor a lodging.

"Well, I confess," Du Mornay struck in, looking carelessly round him, "you have a queer taste, M. de Marsac, in the arrangement of your furniture. You—"

"Mornay!" the king cried sharply.

"Sire?"

"Chut! Your elbow is in the candle. Beware of it!"

But I well understood him. If my heart had been full before, it overflowed now. Poverty is not so shameful as the shifts to which it drives men. I had been compelled some days before, in order to make as good a show as possible—since it is the undoubted duty of a gentleman to hide his nakedness from impertinent eyes, and especially from the eyes of the canaille, who are wont to judge from externals—to remove such of my furniture and equipage as remained to that side of the room, which was visible from without when the door was open. This left the farther side of the room vacant and bare. To anyone within doors the artifice was, of course, apparent, and I am bound to say that M. du Mornay's words brought the blood to my brow.

I rejoiced, however, a moment later that he had uttered them; for without them I might never have known, or known so early, the kindness of heart and singular quickness of apprehension which ever distinguished the king, my master. So, in my heart, I began to call him from that hour.—Stanley J. Weyman, "A Gentleman of France."

Rickeen

Rickeen was a small, dark fellow, with black whiskers, and a pale, sharp-featured face. We used to think that he was like a London clergyman, rather old-fashioned, yet broad in his views. He had a passion for horses and dogs, and was unlike most of his fellows in a certain poetic regard for such frivolous by-products of nature as flowers and birds. I can see Rickeen on a fair May morning pulling off his black slouch hat to Martin and me, with the shine of the sun on his high forehead, on which rings of sparse black hair straggled, his dark eyes beaming, and I can hear his soft-toned Galway voice saying:

"Well, glory be, Miss Wilet, this is a grand day! And great growth entirely in the weather! Faith, I didn't think to see it so good at all today, there was two o' thim planets close afther the moon last night!"

And he would probably go on to tell us of the garden o' praties he had, and the "bumbles and the blozzums they had on them. Faith, I'd rather be lookin' at them than ateing me dinner!" (The term "bumbles" referred, we gathered to buds.)

Martin would contentedly spend a morning in scraping paths and raking gravel with Rickeen, and, having a marvellous gift of memory, would justify herself of her idleness by repeating to me, at length, one of his recitals. Some of these, . . . she has written down, but the written word is a poor thing.

Phonetic spelling in matters of dialect is a delusive thing, to be used with the utmost restraint. It is superfluous for those who know, boring for those who do not. Of what avail is spelling when confronted with the problem of indicating the pronunciation of, for example, "Papa;" the slurring and softening of the consonant, the flattening of the vowel sound—how can these be even indicated? And, spelling or no, can any tongue, save an Irish one, pronounce the words "being" and "ideal," as though they owned but one syllable? Long ago Martin and I debated the point, and the conclusion that we then arrived at was that the root of the matter in questions of dialect was in the idiomatic phrase and the mental attitude. The doctrine of "Alice's" friend, the Duchess, still seems to me the only safe guide. "Take care of the sense, and the sounds will take care of themselves."

There was a sunny spring afternoon at Ross, and Martin and Rickeen and I and the Puppet went forth together to erect a wall of "scraws," i. e. sods, round the tennis ground. As soon as there was sufficient elevation for the purpose, we seated ourselves on the scraws, and the business of conversation with Rickeen, that had, in some degree, been interfered with by his labors in scraw-cutting and lifting, was given full scope. . . . Rooks in the tall elms behind the stables, feeding their young ones, made a pleasing undercurrent of accompaniment to the Puppet's soprano solo. There was a bloom of green over the larches; scraps of silver glinting between the tree stems represented the lake. The languor of spring was in the air, and it seemed exercise enough to watch Rickeen's wondrous deftness in marking, cutting, and lifting the scraws on the blade of his narrow spade, and tossing them accurately on to their appointed spot on the rising wall.—"Irish Memories," E. OE. Somerville and Martin Ross.

Meg Merrilies

Old Meg she was a Gipsy,
And liv'd upon the Moors:
Her bed it was the brown heath turf.
And her house was out of doors.
. . . . . .
But every morn of woodbine fresh
She made her garlanding.
And every night the dark glen Yew
She wove, and she would sing.
. . . . . .
Old Meg was brave as Margaret Queen
And tall as Amazon:
An old red blanket cloak she wore;
A chip hat had she on.
. . . . . .
—Keats.

The Interpreter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVER since the voice of a talking serpent was listened to in the Garden of Eden mankind has been engaged in a ceaseless struggle to extricate itself from the thick darkness which seems to enshroud mortals, shutting out from human apprehension the Science of being, and the voice of God, which "speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not." The benighted heathen, with heavy ears, prostrating himself in the presence of a material god; the Chaldean, claiming to divine the fate of men and nations by the stars; the necromancers of Egypt, pretending to communicate with the great revealer of secrets through the spirits of the dead; and the modern consulters of familiar spirits, whose name is Legion, have sought and are seeking through matter in one form or another to communicate with the "great unknowable" in order, if possible, to bring the "Word of Life" to the apprehension of a suffering race.

All have had, and in their twentieth century modifications still have, some followers, though they be "blind leaders of the blind," "teachers, having itching ears," who in their ignorance, impelled by selfish motives, or having allowed themselves to be set up by those who "will not endure sound doctrine," claim to be the interpreter, or oracle through which Truth is voiced.

In response to the wail of the sick man: "Oh that I knew where I might find him," the voice of Truth has been heard in all ages by those who "come even to his seat!" In the eighteenth chapter of Genesis there is described in the wonderful imagery of the East, how the Lord in the similitude of "three men," appeared unto Abraham and talked with him in the plains of Mamre while he sat in the tent door in the heat of the day, and imparted to him the truth of being; through the understanding and demonstration of which he was to become a great nation; the reason as given by the Lord being: "I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment."

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "The Soul-inspired patriarchs heard the voice of Truth, and talked with God as consciously as man talks with man." (Science and Health, p. 308).

To the uplifted consciousness of Moses the word of the Lord came in Horeb, "the mountain of God," out of the midst of a burning bush which "burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed." In this exalted state of consciousness the voice of Truth became audible to Moses and enabled him to be the Law-giver, the interpreter of God's will to his brethren. Of his work Mrs. Eddy writes: "Moses advanced a nation to the worship of God in Spirit instead of matter, and illustrated the grand human capacities of being bestowed by immortal Mind." (Science and Health, p. 200.) And on page 592 of the same work she gives the metaphysical interpretation of Moses, as follows: "Moses. A corporeal mortal; moral courage; a type of moral law and the demonstration thereof; the proof that, without the gospel,—the union of justice and affection,—there is something spiritually lacking, since justice demands penalties under the law."

Nineteen centuries ago the voice of Truth was perceived by Jesus of Nazareth, the Galilean Prophet, the greatest exponent of Spirit, Mind, that ever proclaimed the gospel of Truth to man. He united justice and affection; explained the Scriptures in their spiritual meaning and demonstrated by signs and wonders,—to the apprehension of his hearers,—that his interpretation came from God. He said, "The word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me." He worked in divine Principle and proved his teachings to be scientific. By signs and wonders such as the world had never before witnessed, and an affection that could not be sounded, he demonstrated to a benighted race his Messiahship and proved beyond the peradventure of a doubt that he was the Christ. What he taught and demonstrated was Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy, in answer to the question, *"How would you define Christian Science?"* on page 1 of "Rudimental Divine Science," replies, "As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony."

This law is contained in the Bible, and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy; and its vitalising power, Love, is set forth, without which the "still small voice" of Spirit cannot be discerned. If not discerned it cannot be imparted, interpreted, to another. "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." And a tinkling cymbal has not an iota of the "divine Principle and rule of universal harmony," but on the contrary suggests a sense of discord and alarm.

That Christian Science is the Christ-spirit which has come to this age has been demonstrated for half a century and is being proved today by countless thousands who through its teachings have been healed of sin and sickness, and enabled to touch at least the hem of Christ's garment. Its healing and regenerating influence is well expressed to human apprehension in the following words from the "Christian Science Hymnal" (pp. 136-137):

"Breaking through the clouds of darkness,
Black with error, doubt, and fear;
Lighting up each sombre shadow,
With a radiance soft and clear;
Filling ev'ry heart with gladness,
That its holy power feels,
Comes the Christian Science Gospel;
Sin it kills and grief it heals."

How . . . Did Columbus Get Over

How . . . did Columbus get over
Is a pure wonder to me I protest,
Cabot, and Raleigh too, that well-read rover,
Frobisher, Dampier, Drake, and the rest.
. . . . . .
How he should ever think
That on the other brink
Of this wild waste terra firma should be
Is a pure wonder, I must say, to me.

How a man ever should hope to get thither,
E'en if he knew there was another side;
But to suppose he should come any whither,
Sailing straight on into chaos untried,
In spite of the motion
Across the whole ocean,
To stick to the notion
That in some nook or bend
Of a sea without end
He should find North and South America,
Was a pure madness, indeed I must say, to me.

What if wise men had, as far back as Ptolemy,
Judged that the earth like an orange was round,
None of them ever said, Come along, follow me,
Sail to the West, and the East will be found.
. . . . . .
—Arthur Hugh Clough.

The Horse in Painting

No real interest is taken in the horse until Vandyck's time, he and Rubens doing more for it than all previous painters put together. Rubens was a good rider, and rode nearly every day, as, I doubt not, Vandyck also. The Venetians, as was natural, painted him little and ill; but he becomes important in the equestrian statues of the fifteenth and sixteenth century, chiefly, I suppose, under the influence of Leonardo.—"Modern Painters," Ruskin.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Yap and Propaganda

THOSE papers, in the United States, which, deliberately or ignorantly, are endeavoring to stir the foreign relations of the country into a white heat, whether they are doing so with a view to troubling the last days of the Wilson régime or to enhancing the early glories of the Harding administration, whether they are actuated by pure chauvinism or out of simple malice against some other country, are not performing any service to their own country. There is an old and well-known proverb to the effect that happy are the people who have no history, and, in the sense in which this is meant, it is doubly true of those devoid of politics. No matter how rich or how powerful a nation may be, there is no advantage to it in adding to the number of its enemies. Not one of the great empires of the past that was led into such a course had ever reason to do anything but regret it. And this for the very simple, and yet very fundamental, reason that if you indulge in quarrels with your neighbors you are engaged, even if successful, in destroying your own markets and political opportunities. It might have been imagined that the world had been supplied with object lessons enough of this description during the past few years. But to read some papers it would be justifiable to believe that their object was to render inevitable the conditions which General Pershing has warned the world might bring about the extinction of civilization.

These papers, and the politicians who support them, seem to think that the United States would be better off with the gold of the whole world piled on her shores, and a desert all around her. They have apparently never heard of Midas, whilst they have cultivated the Bourbon characteristic of learning nothing from history. It is always much easier to stir up the ocean of foreign politics than it is to pour oil upon it. No statesman ever realized that more completely than Prince Bismarck. He was, in a way, the agent provocateur of Europe, but he was at great pains to create the storms in his neighbors' waters, and not in his own. In a few days the department of state in Washington will have been taken over by Mr. Hughes; and Mr. Hughes, it is perfectly safe to prophesy, will be more thankful to find himself in possession of a free hand, than to find that all sorts of difficulties have been fomented for him in advance.

Faced with the question of concluding peace with Germany, the question of the League of Nations, the question of Yap, the question of the mandates, and half a score of others, all more or less pressing, Mr. Hughes will find full and immediate scope for all his unquestioned ability. With the exception of that of Yap there is, fortunately, nothing likely to cause any particular trouble. It is perfectly obvious that in not making peace with Germany the United States did not surrender any of her rights with respect to the Ottoman Empire, with which she was not at war. That is to say, she is not bound in any way by the decisions on mandates, if she considers her interests to have been sacrificed or interfered with in the arrangements. But the case of Yap, unfortunately, stands in a somewhat different category. Here there is an embarrassment provided by the action taken by President Wilson himself, and the very facts are in dispute. The sole record of the proceedings at which the decision with regard to the future of the island was come to consists of the minutes taken and in the possession of the Foreign Office in London. For these minutes, Sir Horace Hankey, the secretary to the British Mission, is responsible, and in them there is to be found no record of any stipulation of limitation made by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson himself states that he is perfectly clear that he made an exception with respect to the rights of the United States. But Mr. Wilson, as was his wont, went to the meeting without any assistant, secretary, or stenographer, so that his statement rests entirely upon his memory today.

This is not, however, so serious as it might seem. The President could not, if he had desired, have handed over the interests of the United States in Yap to the Japanese without the concurrence of the Senate, and this concurrence has never been forthcoming. The State Department may be blamed for not having vigorously intervened at the moment the Japanese mandate was under discussion, but this again does not directly affect the matter. So that, since the country is not a subscriber to the League of Nations, her recourse is to a direct negotiation with Tokyo. In this negotiation, so far from being prejudiced by anything that has gone before, the United States will be fortified by the fact that Mr. Wilson had it not, in any case, in his power to surrender any of his country's rights, and that this was perfectly well known to all the negotiators. They might have calculated upon the Senate sustaining him, but this is the utmost they could have done.

All this makes it the more surprising that reports like the one that Sir Auckland Geddes was to offer his services to negotiate between Washington and Tokyo, should get into circulation. If such reports are not started as the mere propaganda of mischief, they can only be started out of a propaganda of ignorance which is very nearly as mischievous. The strange thing is that they should be taken seriously in what ought to be well-informed circles. As the cable, which we publish elsewhere from an unquestionably authoritative source in London, plainly puts it, if the League of Nations acted under a misapprehension of President Wilson's intentions with respect to the rights of the United States in Yap, then it is obvious that a condition has been created which must be set right by direct negotiations between Washington and Tokyo. It is to be suspected, however, that such an obvious and plain statement of facts would not have suited the sources from which the story about the British Ambassador proceeded.

This, it need scarcely be said, is only one of the many efforts which have been made to separate, over the negotiations for peace, the late allies in the war. Public attention has been drawn to this repeatedly by men whose reputation, on both sides of the Atlantic, should be sufficient to give emphasis and credibility to their statements. Yet the campaign of propaganda goes on largely because certain organs of the press lend themselves to it either deliberately or through ignorance. These organs, no matter on which side of the Atlantic, or on which side of the English Channel, are doing nothing to help the governments they profess to desire to assist, but very much the reverse. Legitimate criticism is both helpful to all concerned, and vital to a healthy political atmosphere, but the invention of "facts" is quite another thing. Probably the only cure for it, however, which will ever be found, is a completely open diplomacy.

"It Is Me"

THE superintendent of schools in Cook County, Illinois, has raised a storm in the pedagogic tea cups by conferring the license of the schools on such colloquialisms as "It is me" and "He don't." And yet the superintendent of schools may not be such a sinner after all. Fifty per cent of his sin may, surely, be remitted unto him, though the other fifty per cent is what King Richard would have termed "naked villany." If school superintendents are to be allowed to teach the children of the United States anything they individually choose in the way of English, the various states of the Union will gradually reach the point of embracing a collection of dialects, from which they will have to be rescued before a national literature becomes a possibility. In the course of time they may even come to compete with "pidgin" English and the humor of the Baboo. And in that day the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton will no doubt sound as strange in Cook County as that of Caedmon and Chaucer does today.

It was just for such reasons as these that the French endowed their Academy, and as a result France has kept her language extraordinarily pure. The Académie Française is, indeed, the Ellis Island of words, when they must satisfy the Academicians on all points, of their fitness to be admitted into the dictionary. Every one will remember the extraordinary attention bestowed, only last summer, on the word "gentleman," when it was accepted and duly naturalized as something quite distinct from the native-born "gentilhomme." The famous Oxford Dictionary, the most marvelous dictionary in the whole world, does unofficially for England something of what the Academy does officially for France. But in Cook County they do things differently. They seem to settle grammatical questions very much as the boys at Sir William Gilbert's school decided questions of spelling. It shows a fine detachment from literature, but that is about all that can be said in its favor.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that a stay of execution must be requested before the school superintendent of Cook County is finally found guilty on the charge of aiding and abetting the reception of the stowaway "It is me." There is an awkward thing known as a second nominative, of which the me in question, according to the great grammarians is an example, though they hasten to disavow any responsibility for "It is him" or "It is her." "Grammarians, of the smaller order," writes Dean Alford, "protest: schoolmasters, of the lower kind, prohibit and chastise; but English men, women, and children go on saying it, and will go on saying it as long as the English language is spoken. Here is a phenomenon worth accounting for." Take my own case, he says, in his genial way. I am writing to a friend, who is very particular in these matters, to meet me at Canterbury. I say, "If you see on the platform an old party in a shovel, that will be me," and, he adds, There, I have done it. I was on my best behavior. I had got all the adverbs in my letter what I should call displaced, so as not to offend him, but the "I" would not come, and the "me" slipped off my pen. To support himself, therefore, against the grammarian in petto and the schoolmaster furioso, the Dean, a great grammarian himself, calls to his assistance one whom he terms "a real grammarian," the famous Dr. Latham.

Why, of course, says Dr. Latham, "It is me" is good grammar. There is nothing in the structure of the language to support the objection to it, which is founded upon an ignorance of the difference in the use of the pronoun as subject and predicate. And here Mr. Ellis comes in turn to his assistance with a learned disquisition from Greek and Latin, Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon, originals to prove his case. Dr. Latham, or any way Dean Alford, is more considerate. He is satisfied with the French "C'est moi" as a comparative. The truth is, he points out, that "me" is not the real but the adopted accusative of "I," "being in fact a distinct and independent form of the personal pronoun." The disposition is, the Dean adds by way of explanation, to put the personal pronoun into the accusative when it is used predicatively; and that "this is more prevalent in the pronoun of the first person singular than in the others" is due perhaps to the fact, on which Dr. Latham insists, that I and me "are not only two words but the names for two different ideas."

Therefore, since the doctors disagree, shall it not be forgiven unto the superintendent of schools in Cook County, even if he did not know that he was in such good company? But when it comes to "He don't," then the justice of Jedburgh, and none other.

The Far-Flung Bottle Line

TO SAY that the situation on the Canadian border, in the matter of the illicit liquor traffic, amounts to an international scandal is to describe the situation mildly. It is scandalous to find the law of two countries openly flouted in certain districts, but the moral perversion that this state of things involves is something more than scandalous. No less an authority than W. J. Lannin, chief liquor inspector of the district, has calculated that fully 90 per cent of the population of the Canadian border towns between Ontario and Michigan are directly or indirectly connected with the smuggling of liquor into the United States, across the Detroit River. The traffic has developed into a highly organized business, with ramifications stretching far back into the country. It is furnished with its own intelligence officers, its own special telegraphic code, and its own system of transport, whilst, inasmuch as practically the whole district aids and abets the traffic, the police and the liquor inspectors are operating in what is virtually "enemy country."

The position of those who deplore the traffic and would be glad to aid the authorities in its suppression is particularly difficult and distressing. The smallest disposition on the part of any individual to "squeal" lays him open to the most merciless attack. Not only is he injured in his business, but he is liable to have his house burned over his head. And so along some forty miles of waterfront, mostly marshy bays and inlets, as one account of the matter describes it, "motor boats ply across the river with their cargoes of liquor, secure in the knowledge that their movements are unknown and that the chances are against a liquor inspector being nearer than five miles." The actual distance across the Detroit river is only about 800 yards, but there is no telling at what point on the American border the cargo will be run. Motor boats have been known to traverse the entire length of the river and run on into Lake Erie, as far as Cleveland, before discharging their cargo.

Perhaps the most deplorable part of the traffic is the ease with which any one can have a hand in it. The profits to be made are enormous, and as, under the existing liquor laws in Ontario, it is perfectly legitimate for any one to order and store liquor for his own use, the great majority of the people near the border do store liquor, selling it in small quantities to the "picayune smuggler," who is content to make his way over the border, every day or so, with a bottle or two concealed about his person.

From every point of view, the situation is one which cannot be allowed to continue. It is now over three months since Mr. Drury, the Provincial Premier of Ontario, declared to a representative of this paper that if the Ontario Legislature was not prepared to vote sufficient funds to suppress the illicit liquor traffic on the Canadian side, he was prepared to appeal to the country on the question. The difficulties of the situation are no doubt tremendous, but if the matter has got beyond the provincial authorities, then the federal authorities should be appealed to. The sovereign remedy would be, of course, the passage and enforcement of a bone-dry prohibition law such as Sir Robert Borden, if he had had his way, would have instituted throughout the whole Dominion, long ago. Sooner or later, this must be resorted to. The condition, however, is no less shameful, as far as the United States is concerned. No cost is too great to secure the enforcement of the law, and prohibition is the law of the United States. It should be, and must ultimately be, enforced to the uttermost.

Art Books

WRITERS of art books are not fortune's favorites. No reviewer ever confesses in print that he sat up half the night to read an art book; no book on painting or architecture is ever included among the best sellers; no publisher ever announces that one of his art books was issued last Monday, and already 100,000 copies have been sold; no painter ever says, "It was reading —— that opened my eyes, and started me on the path of success, since when I have never looked back."

Yet the writer of art books has a compensation. Because Art begins with an A, the notification of his new volume usually heads the series of columns devoted to "New Books—Art, Biography, Drama, Economics," and so on. Now and again, but not often, Agriculture intrudes and takes the first place; but happily works on "Winter Egg Production," and "Farm Crops" are not common; so Art is rarely preceded by Agriculture. There is another compensation. If the writer of an art book has chosen the word art as the first word of his title he is doubly fortunate; he stands at the tip-top of the column. For example, no sub-editor would think of putting a book called "Velasquez and His Contemporaries" before a book called "Art and You." This position at the head of a column is not to be despised: so many readers glance at the heading, and the first few lines of a review, and then pass on to the next page.

But the writers of some art books have been very successful. Who can number the editions that the works of John Ruskin and Walter Pater have passed through? But they were also great and beautiful writers. Less and less is Ruskin studied for his opinions about painters, more and more is he read for his golden rhetoric, for the lingering loveliness of his cadences, and for the flashes of intuition that play through his periods. Ruskinians accept him gladly: they forget his limitations, his contempt for the Dutch school, and his indifference to the Spaniards: they have so much to be thankful for, so vast a wealth of beauty and encouragement.

Pater is still read for the elusive charm of his style, and his sensitive re-creation of the ideals and delicate intellectuality of a long-past day; but few recall what a pioneer he was. When he began to write on art—Botticelli, Giorgione, Watteau, and others, were mere names to the public. He gave delightful reality to many beauty-touched-with-strangeness artists, a group that has never been surpassed, a school that is still loved in its infrequent appearances today. Walter Pater was a literary man, pure and simple; he had no technical knowledge of painting; but there was one exquisite writer, who was also an expert artist, and one of his books may be regarded as the highest expression of what art writing, criticism, or interpretation, should be. He was Eugene Fromentin (1820-1876); his book was "Les Maitres d'Autrefois." He wrote others; but "Masters of Other Days," dealing with Dutch painters, may be described, without exaggeration, as the most completely satisfactory of all the art books written in the nineteenth century; a book on painting by a painter who could both write and paint.

Although no art book has ever been a "best seller," there are some that have had quite a respectable circulation among the "few and fit." Mention may be made of George Moore's book on "Modern Painting"; of D. S. MacColl's "Nineteenth Century Art"; of Meier Graeffe's "Modern Art," and of the small books on Italian painting by Bernhard Berenson, combining discerning essays with authoritative lists of works by the various masters. Perhaps the nearest approach to "best sellers" are the "Masterpieces in Colour," a long series of them, a few of which have achieved a circulation of 100,000 copies.

The art books, that are really not books at all, are legion. They include the handbooks to the various European galleries, and the immense number of so-called biographies of artists that are often mere industrious delvings into archives and documents—very useful, very helpful, but certainly not works of literature. But although these tomes are limited in circulation, so useful are some of them that they are continually rising in value. The poor critic does not dream of possessing them: he consults them at a public library. The outstanding example is Dr. Bode's "Rembrandt." If one of the master's works is catalogued there, it is a Rembrandt: if not, the owner must wait, in hope, for a new edition of Bode's "Rembrandt." Others are Robaut's "Corot"; Beruete's "Velasquez," and Ward and Roberts' "Romney."

One art book, or a series, clamors to be written. It should be called the "One Hundred Best Pictures" of America, France, Great Britain, Italy, or any other country. But they must be really the best pictures throughout the art history of the country, and he who chooses them must be prepared to write a brief essay facing each picture, beginning "Because," and explaining why he has included that picture. Only a very intrepid, sure, and brave critic will undertake such a perilous task.

Editorial Notes

ANY kind of story, apparently, is accounted good enough by the anti-British propagandist in the United States to further his ends and aims. The "varra laytest," as Weelum Sprunt would put it, is that Great Britain, Japan, and Chile have all three entered into a heinous agreement inimical to the United States. Santiago, of course, knows nothing about it, whilst both Tokyo and London are in blissful ignorance of the terrible wrong they have committed. But that is neither here nor there. If they do not know about it, they ought to know about it. Chile has formally denied its existence, but Great Britain and Japan, more inured to such efforts, preserve a disconcerting silence. Meanwhile, no anxiety is observable in Washington.

WILL fashions in art, art with a small "a" of course, never end? The latest phase of it, or caricature of it, whichever one pleases to call it, is Tactilism, and its apostle is Mr. Marinetti. It is the lineal descendant of Dadaism which followed Cubism, which followed Futurism, which followed post-impressionism, which followed sanity. What is the new art notion? Merely to term it foolish is to say nothing which the Philistines have not said of its inglorious predecessors. Of course, if one hearkened to the Dadaists, one might be tempted to echo their judgment: "Just rot!" But then the Dadaists were prejudiced. Apparently they cannot see eye to eye with Mr. Marinetti and his method of deftly "arranging" objects on his canvas which if "touched successively tell a whole story just as a poem or a sonata unfolds itself." Perhaps no one can who is not a Tactilist. Are Tactilists, for instance, to paint as typists type, by the sense of touch? Mr. Marinetti should make haste to explain, if another "ism" in art with a small "a" is not ignominiously to displace him.

IN REFERRING to the island of Tristan da Cunha as "an unspoiled haven of rest," and "a Mecca for those who long for relief from the worries of life," the chaplain of a British cruiser paints an attractive picture. He elucidates his remark by saying that there is "no need to worry over money there, for there is none. There are no taxes, no doctors, no lawyers, no clergymen, no policemen, not even a head man. Newspapers and mail arrive about once every two years. There is not even any medicine, for the last supply of remedies was thrown into the sea by the inhabitants, who are remarkably healthy." Probably Lenine and Trotzky, in their palmiest days, never conceived anything like this. One wonders, though, whether Tristan da Cunhans do not occasionally wish they could see the newspapers a little oftener, and know what is going on in Parliament or in the motion picture world. But it all sounds very peaceful and, other things being equal, the inhabitants of Tristan da Cunha may pardonably take pride in having set the world so splendid an example.

LORD BIRKENHEAD, Lord Chancellor and president of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, which, by the way, is the highest court of appeal within the British Empire, has greatly clarified the discussion of the question of eliminating Canadian appeals to this tribunal. "Nobody," he recently said, "ever has been so foolish as to suppose that the usefulness of the recourse to the judicial committee could survive the slightest restiveness or impatience if that existed in the Dominion of Canada." In other words, the services of the Privy Council are always at the disposal of the Dominion, so long as Canadians care to make use of them. This is only another example of the elasticity of the ties which bind the component parts of the Empire, and this is the very reason why these bonds stood the test of the great war.

MR. DESTRÉE, the Socialist Minister of Arts and Science in the Belgian Government, has drafted a bill which is intended to secure for authors and artists a share of the profit made on the sale of their works at subsequent public sales, where their interests at present are not represented. Milton's £5 for "Paradise Lost," and Constable's £100 for "The White Horse," with other instances of authors and painters who had no share in the prospective value of their productions, come to mind. The case of Jean François Millet stands out with the sale of his "Angelus" for £35,000 when a paltry £35 would have been of value to him on a resale. Whether Mr. Destrée can put his idea into practical form remains to be seen, but, on the face of it, it is a plucky attempt at justice.